THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in Hayti--Terrible Atrocities Committed by Dominguez--Women and Children Shot.

American Filibusters En Route for Cuba--The Prospects of the Insurgents.

The following was enclosed in the report from Admiral Hoff to the Navy Department:—

"MEMORANDA OF MILITARY EXECUTIONS MADE BY THE REBEL AUTHORITIES AT AUX CAYES.

"The statements which we are about to make are facts which passed, some under our own eyes, others to our knowledge. The following are the most prominent instances:—

"General Bogila, one of the best friends of the revolution, was sent to Corteun to direct the defense of the lines in that direction. An attack was made upon him by Salnave's forces; his men were routed and fled, and he had to abandon the position after vain efforts to rally his men. He was tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted. Notwithstanding this he had scarcely reached his home when he was rearrested and summarily shot by order of Dominguez.

"In the course of the war several of Salnave's partisans left the revolutionary party to join their own. Their wives and children were on that account arrested, put into prison and cruelly treated. They remained in prison, and in a short space of time swelled in numbers and met the fate which we shall shortly have to recount.

"General Fils Aime Mentor, for having refused to join the revolution and for having expressed a wish to remain neutral, was tried by court-martial and condemned to six months' imprisonment; never again to be set at liberty, as the sequel will show.

'Prisoners taken upon the field of battle wounded, and in some instances fatally, were, in common with others not wounded, shot immediately after combat, quarter on this side being scarcely thought of. Several other persons were shot without any form of trial, upon the mere denunciation of unknown individuals, the reason assigned being for having talked against the revolution.

'Upon the arrival of Salnave's forces before the town, and upon the first attack that was made, the numerous persons who found themselves in prison for minor offenses and so-called political crimes, as related above, were ordered into the prison court-yard, the sick were carried down, the doors were thrown open, and a discharge of musketry was fired into them. This being found insufficient to kill fast enough, rounds of grape and canister were directed against them to hasten this dreadful butchery. Many women were thus sacrificed, the wives and sisters of individuals above referred to as having joined Salnave's party, as also was General Fils Aime Mentor. General Fils Aime Mentor was unable to stand up on account of sickness, and was, in consequence, tied in a chair. Even after this, recourse was had to point blank musketry to finish the sufferings of those who still breathed. A father and son were shot together, without any other reason than some silly remark made by the latter. After having uselessly pleaded for the life of the son, he requested to share his fate, which was too gladly accepted by the rebels, and they were murdered before our eyes, under circumstances too horrible to relate.

"A woman (Madame Zorphiso) was arrested on account of some of her relations being in Salnave's ranks. The facts of her execution are the following:—A guard of soldiers drew up before the prison door; the officer—a creature of Dominguez, who had hitherto officiated in these murders with alacrity—called for this woman, and told her that Dominguez required her presence. Upon appearing, and as she was about being tied with a rope, in great consternation and agony of mind, she cried out, 'Surely, you are not going to kill me?' The aforesaid officer assured her that such was not the case. In spite of this protestation, she was marched off a few paces to the sea-side, between a file of soldiers—some of whom held the rope with which her arms were bound—and she was then shot, that is, murdered in the usual style.

"It may not be out of place here to say that all the people who were shot had to stand up facing the firing party, and forced to look upon them while loading and going through manœuvres preparatory to their execution. In most cases the first fire only wounded and otherwise shattered their limbs. There being no reserve party left to hasten their end, they had to wait about a quarter of an hour, still standing, before the guns were reloaded. This woman was one of the numerous instances. It would lengthen out this list of sad detail unnecessarily to recount all the other executions which took place. The object of this note is merely to illustrate the barbarity under which this civil war was conducted on the rebel side, who pretend to be and call themselves the elite and intelligence of the whole country. We do not know the exact number of victims who fell in the prison, but to our best knowledge and belief there were one hundred and nine persons, among whom were (they say) ten women and one child. Besides the above murders in the prison there have been, at different times, a quantity of people shot, or, as it is called here, executed in conformity to the law of the country, but in point of fact it should be more properly termed murder. The number who have thus fallen outside of the prison we cannot up to the present hour ascertain, but it was a frequent occurrence. When men in the revolution desert their wives are imprisoned, and in many cases shot.

"GEORGE C. BROWN,
"J. N. NICHOLSON."

The veracity of the above signers is vouched for by Mr. James DeLong, the United States Consul at Hayti.

American Filibusters to Aid the Cuban Insurgents--General Henningsen in Command.

From the Charleston News, March 23.

A letter was received yesterday in this city from a point which shall be nameless, in which it is stated that General Henningsen, of Nicaragua fame, has actually landed in Cuba with a force of eleven hundred men, all well provided with arms and munitions of war. The letter, omitting names, is as follows:—

"———, March 20, 1869.

"Dear —:—I received your letter on Saturday, and the next morning went to see Henningsen to deliver your message. To my great surprise, I found that he had gone out of town, and that his return was uncertain. Knowing how important it was that you should be able to communicate with him, I tried to ascertain what had become of him, but without effect until this morning, when I met Mr. M——, who told me the truth about it. Henningsen is now in Cuba, and if you want to reach him by letter you must address him, care of ——, Nassau, N. P., and your letters will be forwarded by the first opportunity. I confess that this news surprised and shocked me, but he is not alone, and may, we hope, be so brilliantly successful as to gild with fortune the days of his declining life. About eleven hundred men are in the party, all of them old soldiers, and more than one hundred of them ex-officers in the Federal and Confederate armies. Among the Confederates are Major-General B——, who, as you know, was one of the coolest and bravest officers in the cavalry service; Brigadier-General S——, whose brilliant career you are familiar with; and Colonel I—— and Colonel B——, who are well known to you by reputation. There are several ex-Federal officers, and the whole corps is under the command of Henningsen himself. His wife, I hear, is anxious about him, but she has confidence in his tried bravery and skill, and believes that he will come out all right. This is about all that I can gather. You had better write immediately to the address I have indicated above. No time is to be lost.

"Yours, faithfully, ———."

General C. F. Henningsen, who is in command of this important expedition, and will doubtless attain high rank in the Cuban army, was born of Swedish parents in England in 1815. In 1834, when only 19 years of age, he joined the Carlist army in Spain, and by his headlong daring soon rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When the peace convention was concluded, he returned to England, but when the war again broke out in Spain he returned to that country, re-entered the revolutionary army, and received a commission as colonel. He was taken prisoner by the royalist troops, and after his release held a high command in the Russian army in Circassia. He next joined with Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution, but his plan of campaign, though adopted, was never carried out. When the insurrection was at an end, Colonel Henningsen came to the United States, and afterwards joined the Nicaragua expedition, in which he held the rank of Major General commanding, being the life and soul of the forces. At the beginning of the late war he entered the Confederate army, and is said to have been the means of extricating General Lee from the toils of Rosecrans, in the mountains of Virginia. But General Henningsen was no favorite of the Confederate Government. He advised that 600,000 rifles, 800,000 blankets, 400 pieces of field artillery, and at least 5,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition should be bought at once and paid for by the hypothecation of cotton. These ideas were communicated to General Toombs, and by him to President Davis, who said that Henningsen was a fool. When this tale was told to Henningsen, he retorted that Davis was an ass, which, coming to the ears of the President, cut off all hope of promotion, and ended his career in the Confederate army. General Heffningsen married, we believe, a daughter of the late Senator Berrien of Georgia. Mrs. Henningsen is an accomplished lady, and made hosts of friends by her noble conduct during the war.

The Sailing of the Cuban Political Prisoners--Where the Spaniards are to Place Them.

Correspondence from Havana says:—

The sailing of the political prisoners for Fernando Po or elsewhere is set down for to-morrow (March 21). It has for more than two weeks past been the principal subject of conversation and speculation among all classes. Though there is a possibility that the vessel may be still further delayed, it cannot be long. The ship selected, after considerable difficulty, is the Francisco de Borjas, a Spanish war vessel with two guns and eighty men. She is commanded by Commander Heres. The orlop has been divided into three compartments, each to contain 105 prisoners. They will be sub-divided in accordance with their position in life. They have been permitted to provide their own mess and to engage a cook. Mons. Edouard, of the French Hotel Legrand, has been selected. Each prisoner has contributed sixty-eight dollars towards the common fund. Private subscriptions have been made for the poorer prisoners, who are comparatively few. The cost of the provisions, wines, etc., provided amounts to $10,000. The money which the prisoners take with them, independent of the letters of credit, reaches the sum of $300,000. It may be doubted if a ship load of prisoners were ever better provided before. They are to be guarded by one hundred volunteers, who are paid as follows:—Two dollars per diem to the sergeants, one dollar and a half to corporals, and one dollar to the men. Among the officers going is one Martel, who is a person of means, and whose hatred to the Cubans is such that he accompanies the prisoners, as he says, to treat them as severely as possible and to make sure that they are taken to Fernando Po.

Commander Heres is an officer of the Spanish navy, and is represented to be a humane gentleman. He goes under sealed orders, with instructions to open them upon the high seas, and this confirms the idea, extensively entertained, that the prisoners will be taken to Cadiz; or at least, those guiltless of any offense, comprising the majority. It is thought probable that the ship will touch at the Canary Islands. Most of the prisoners that have means have given powers of attorney for the transaction of their business to their friends, and many have made their wills. Among the latter is Don Carlos del Castillo, who bequeaths $1,000,000. It is stated this morning that their destination is the Canary Islands.

NEW YORK.

The Statistics of Crime in the Metropolis

The following table represents in figures the crimes that have been committed in New York during the past year:—

Offenses	Arrested.	Disposed of in the Courts.	Unaccounted for.
Assault, felonious	712	24	688
Arson	65	2	63
Bigamy	13	1	12
Burglary	630	154	476
Forgery	113	44	89
Larceny, grand	2413	347	2066
Murder	78	15	63
Picking pockets	303	24	279
Receiving stolen goods	255	3	252
Robbery	130	11	110

In this relation, the New York *Times* says:—

No facts have been lately given to the public so freighted with concern to the whole community as those embodied in these tables, and the public interest seems to require explicit answer as to what has become of the great army of arrested criminals left totally unaccounted for by the records. Where are the 63 murderers and the 688 ruffians who sought to be such? Where are the 63 incendiaries, the 12 bigamists, the 476 burglars, the 89 forgers, the 2066 thieves, the 279 pickpockets, the 252 receivers of stolen goods, and the 119 robbers?

These are questions for the authorities to consider, and until they are satisfactorily answered it is apparent that there is great remissness somewhere. Either the police are constantly making large numbers of the most unwarranted arrests, or they and the judicial authorities are continually and unblushingly engaged in compounding felonies. Either state of facts is sufficiently disgraceful to the city, and the only people with good reason to be content are the criminals, who can from these table calculate how remote are the chances that their crimes will ever meet with due punishment.

Longstreet.

There is a considerable undercurrent of feeling about this nomination, and while men do not criticize the President so closely on that subject, you may be sure there will be some wrath exhibited if the Senate confirms it. Governor Brownlow in his speech suggested that no one could suspect the President of any desire to nominate to office those whose hands were red with the blood of loyal men, or by whom the torch had been applied to their dwellings. In view of the devastation Longstreet's campaigns in East Tennessee produced, this was certainly the "cut sarcastic." The feeling was epitomized by the Baltimore veteran who was informed of the nomination.

He said, with a forcible objurgation, "Well, by ——, I know of a hundred thousand men Longstreet tried to kill, who would like that place—and are fit for it too." A lady with biting humor suggested to a Senator, who had expressed his intention to vote for his confirmation, that she knew a place that would exactly suit General Longtreet. "What was that?" inquired the Senator. "Superintendant of National Cemeteries," was the grim response, delivered with a snap, too. The Senator retired discomfited. There will be a majority of Republican votes against Longstreet, but the Democrats will aid his confirmation with their votes, so he will probably get through.—*Washington Correspondence Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

FERNANDO PO.

A Penal Settlement of Spain--Something Relative to the Island.

It will interest our readers to read this description of the island of Fernando Po, to which the Spanish authorities in Cuba are sending their political prisoners:—

The island of Fernando Po is situated on the western coast of Arica, in the Bight of Biafra, which is the extreme end of the Gulf of Guinea. Its southern extremity is situated at three degrees twenty-five minutes north of the Equator, and its longitude is eight degrees thirty-five minutes east of Greenwich. Its nearest point to the mainland is about forty-five miles.

The highest point of the island is a little more than 11,000 feet, while its rival, the Cameroon Mountains, situated four degrees north, is more than 13,000 feet. The Cameroon mountains were ascended by Captain Burton, the distinguished discoverer of Lake Tanganicak, a few years ago.

The Cameroon and Fernando are decidedly of volcanic origin, and so are the two islands of Princess and St. Thomas, which are not far distant.

The island of Fernando Po was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1471, who ceded it to Spain in the year 1778. No European settlement was ever made on the island until the year 1827, and this was made by the English, who at that time knew not that the Spaniards had the right of possession.

In the year 1827 the English established on the island a coaling station, so that their war steamers which were engaged in prosecution of the prevention of the slave trade in the Bight of Biafra might coal there and get provisions. The settlement was called Clarence, and the bay was called by the same name. Part of the liberated slaves captured from slavers and other liberated slaves from Sierra Leone were brought there, and when I visited the island the first time the population of Clarence might have been[a thousand.

A few traders made the headquarters of their establishment there, for Clarence is an excellent port for shipping palm oil, the water being deep and well sheltered from tornadoes. Vessels can almost touch the shore. Clarence was at that time considered a kind of entrepot, to store palm oil till it was shipped home. One of the traders was named Governor of the colony by the English.

The freed slaves began to plant orange and lemon trees and other fruit trees, which were brought from the West Indies, and they made a living by selling them to the numerous men-of-war which came to coal at the island; and bananas, pineapples, sweet potatoes, ground nuts and yams were also products which met a ready sale. The colony went on; the blacks were somewhat prosperous, at any rate far more so than the natives living on the Continent.

The Spaniards, some ten years ago, thinking that the English were doing well, claimed the island, took possession of it, signalizing their appearance by bringing a large number of monks and sisters of different orders, who began to die very shortly after their arrival. Soldiers were also sent and a Spanish Governor; then a penal settlement was formed. The liberated Africans, who had been somewhat Christianized by Protestant missionaries, began to perceive that they could not worship God according to their own consciencies. Their meetings in their churches were forbidden, though they were allowed to retain their Bibles and meet in their houses.

The convicts are employed to make roads, cut trees, work hard in the hot sun, and of course the climate makes short work of them. Nothing can be more picturesque and beautiful than the island of Fernando Po. Hills after hills are covered to the very summit with the magnificent trees, which come down to the sea, and like streams of most delightful water pour down from the mountains, and Fernando Po would be a most charming island to live in if it was not on account of its deadly climate.

The natives of the island number about five thousand, and are called Boobees. The malaria causes fever, and many die of it. The rains are heavy and continuous, the heat is very great, dysentery and liver complaints are also common and the negroes will be the only people who will be able to live on the island for a long time to come. The great number of graves testify to the great mortality among the whites, and the transportation of these political prisoners to Fernando Po is an outrage against humanity and a disgrace to civilization.

P. B. DU CHAILLU.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

He is Stricken with Paralysis--The Report of his Death Erroneous--Hopes of his Recovery.

The New York *World* has specials relative to the serious illness of the ex-President at his home in Greenville, Tenn., and the erroneous report of his death. The correspondent says:—

In relation to President Johnson's present calamitous condition, it can be stated that the stroke of paralysis has been brought about by a complication of diseases of which he was the cheerful and patient sufferer. While here these complaints were stone in the bladder, frequent violent vertigo, and an almost constant neuralgia in the nerves, running along and over the right eye.

These were a daily source of acute and prolonged pain to the ex-President, yet his robust habit, powerful patience, and immense energy and endurance conquered, at least, the appearance of suffering in his case. Late at nights, however, after the toils of his sixteen hours of audience to the public were over, your correspondent often, during the past winter, has observed the President suffering keenly, especially from neuralgia, which repose seemed rather to aggravate, while active work kept it down. He frequently, at such times, remarked that the whirl of excitement and contention suited even his health better than any rest could, and that it was requisite in his case to be busy to live.

On the occasion of the interview of March he almost prophetically remarked that when he went he expected to go "all at once and nothing first," and that he actually dreaded the results of retirement and rest upon his health, because attrition had been more for his health and strength than any other force. He said that his body would break before his faculties gave out, but that he did not wish the latter to survive the former, as his capacity for action would be destroyed then, and he could think of no more pitiable object than a ruined body holding an active mind. It is believed here that Mr. Johnson's retirement from the activities of the Presidency has brought on exactly the results he foresaw.

Fiskiana.

James Fisk, Jr., continues his theatrical and operatic speculations. His latest enterprise is the leasing of the New York Academy of Music for the early production of Wallace's *Lurline*, under the direction of Max Maretzek. The spectacular scenery of the opera, painted last year for Pike's Opera House, has already been transferred to the academy. The parts have been distributed to the principal members of the Italian Opera Company, and the rehearsals of choruses and orchestra are being vigorously pushed forward.

—One-fourth of the Mont Cenis tunnel is still unfinished.

—Paris contains thirty-two Bourbon princes and princesses anxious for thrones.

—Nelson's famous ship, the Victory, has been stricken off the British naval list.

—M. Zodoc Kahn, lately appointed Grand Rabbi of Paris, is not yet thirty years old.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Proceedings of the Legislature--The Bill Driving the Farmers from Second Street Defeated.

Federal Offices in Baltimore--A Contest for the Collectorship.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Lemus, the new envoy from the insurgents of Cuba to our Government, is entirely satisfied with the position the Government has taken in this matter. It is deemed advisable not to move in the matter of recognizing them as belligerents at present.

The feeling in favor of the insurgents in both houses of Congress is very strong.

Naval Affairs.

The House Naval Committee paid their respects to the Secretary of the Navy to-day. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged naval matters were talked over. The committee explained the reason for not acting on the Senate bill reorganizing the navy, and also the reason why they did not act on his recommendation to repeal the eight hour law, which was entirely satisfactory to both the Secretary and Admiral Porter.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Adjournment of the Unitarian Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Unitarian Conference of Middle and Southern States, which was in session here yesterday, has adjourned *sine die*, after the election of the following-named officers:—President, Rev. E. W. Clarke; Vice-Presidents, H. Ware and Sayles J. Bowen; Secretary, Rev. Fielder Israel; Treasurer, Rev. K. Sewall; Executive Committee, S. Farrington, O. Shute, H. Ware, George G. Barber, E. W. Keith, and F. J. Priestley. The conference will meet in Charleston, S. C., next year.

The House Committee on Printing consists of Addison H. Laflin, of New York; Henry L. Cake, of Pennsylvania; and William Mungen, of Ohio.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Cubans at Nassau--Visit of a Peruvian Monitor to a Cuban Port--The Recent Troubles in Havana.

HAVANA, March 23, via Key West, March 25.—Advices from Nassau to the 20th instant report the presence there of one hundred Cubans, who display a very bitter feeling against the Spaniards. The Spanish Consul was very much alarmed at their demonstrations. The Cuban revolutionary flag was flying from two buildings in the town.

One of the Peruvian monitors visited Port Maraiyo, a small place on the northern coast, while on her way from Pensacola. During her stay the insurgent Generals Manuel and Marcano went aboard.

HAVANA, March 22, via Key West, March 25.—Sunday being the day for the sailing of the political prisoners for Fernando Po, a crowd gathered on the wharf opposite Caberas. A pickpocket, detected in the act of plying his vocation and hoping to escape in the confusion, gave utterance to seditious cries. The volunteers wished to kill him, but a policeman prevented them and took him prisoner to the barracks on the plaza.

On returning he endeavored to enter the Entendencial, for the purpose of escaping a threatening crowd, and was killed by a sentinel. The prisoner was court-martialled and shot. The volunteers in clearing the crowd from the plaza killed a Spaniard who was moving off too slowly. A melee followed, during which a negro, shouting "Viva Cespedes," was shot and killed.

Captain-General Dulce went to the barracks while the excitement was at its height, and, becoming alarmed at the menacing attitude of the volunteers, assented to their demands that the pickpocket prisoner be shot.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Port Collectorship--Hon. John L. Thomas in the Foreground.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The colored people held another meeting at Douglas Institute last night, to urge the appointment of Judge Bond to the Collectorship of the Port of Baltimore, notwithstanding the current impression that Hon. John L. Thomas will get the appointment, and Bond to be otherwise provided for.

Robert M. Smith's nomination to the Collectorship of Revenue for the Third district of Maryland gives entire satisfaction.

There is a good deal of excitement here on Cuban affairs, and it is believed that a second expedition is forming to assist the insurgents.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Railroad Accident--Coroner's Inquest.

WORCESTER, March 26.—An inquest was held on the bodies of two girls, Ellen and Eliza Coffy, of Still River, killed while crossing the Fitchburg Railroad in a sleigh, at Groton junction, yesterday. No blame was attached to the employes of the company, the crossing being a private one. Ellen was employed at the Lowell Railroad depot restaurant in Boston. The mother, who was with the girls, and was severely injured, though alive, cannot recover.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour active and low grades higher; Howard Street superfine, $6@6 50; do. extra, $7@8 75; do. family, $9@10 75; City Mills extra, $7 25@9 50; do. family, $9 50@10 75; Western superfine, $6 75@5 25; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $8 75@9 75. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull and closed at $1@$2 for white. Oats steady at 65@75c. Rye firm and unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels at $1 50 for Northern. Provisions unchanged. Whisky—better feeling; sales at 94c.

NEW YORK, March 26.—To day being Good Friday, all the stock boards were closed. The street prices were as follows:—Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 131¼. Pacific Mail, 88¼. New York Central, 212½.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to continue in force the act extending the charter of Washington, which was passed.

Mr. Patterson, from the same committee, reported the bill to provide for paving Pennsylvania avenue, which was passed.

Mr. Howard said he was instructed by the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to move to take up the House joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of referring it to that committee.

Mr. Morton said he was willing that the bill should be taken from the table, but not for the purpose of reference.

Mr. Stewart objected to the bill being taken up for any other purpose.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill in relation to the several acts for establishing a permanent seat of government for the United States and to resume the legislative powers delegated to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a bill to establish a probate court in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons named therein.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the joint resolution for the relief of actual settlers upon certain lands in Kansas, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wiley introduced a bill to relieve James C. Taylor, lately elected a judge in Virginia, from his political disabilities.

Mr. Sumner called up the bill to carry into effect the terms of the convention of July 4, 1868, between the United States and Mexico for the settlement of claims. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden moved to proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman hoped the Senate would vote upon the supplementary currency act, which was debated yesterday.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, declaring the sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence, and to establish a republican form of government, and guaranteeing the personal liberty and equal political rights of all the people; and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to amend the act of 27th of July, 1868, to provide for an American line of steamships to Europe. Referred to Committee on Post Office.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to protect the right of actual settlers on the public domain. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.), rising to a personal explanation, stated that in some remarks which he had made last session in reference to Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, on a bill to remove political disability, he was incorrect, but that his remarks were eminently true as applied to Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution for the transfer of $75 000 from the Treasury to the Government printing office.

After explanation by Mr. Dawes, in reply to inquiries of Mr. Brooks, the joint resolution was passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—The bill authorizing the Directors of the Poor House of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, to borrow $5000 for building purposes, passed.

Mr. Jackson read a bill in place authorizing Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court to take depositions and acknowledgments of deeds.

The House bill divorcing Edward D. Hammond and Hettie Hammond, the Senate bill divorcing H. K. Kauffman and Louisa Kauffman, and the Senate bill divorcing John and Mary Stadt, were all passed.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

House of Representatives.

THE SECOND STREET FARMERS.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House are understood to have defeated the Senate bill driving the farmers from Second street. This was done by the exertions of four Philadelphia members of the committee; viz., Daily, Bunn, Holgate, and Foy. The efforts to drive the farmers from this particular street have been continued for the last five years, and have met with uniform failure.

The persistence of these efforts has been so extraordinary as to warrant the belief that parties in Philadelphia have urged it from other interests than those of a public character. The House bill to incorporate the Sheep Drovers' Association, not the Cattle bill, was taken up, and postponed until Thursday.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On motion of Mr. Mullen, the Senate bill to print the history of the Pennsylvania volunteers was considered. The bill provides for the printing and stereotyping of 10,000 copies by the State, at five dollars per volume. One volume being now ready, two additional volumes were to be prepared, and presented to the Legislature before 1871.

Mr. Webb, of Bradford, on behalf of a special committee appointed to consider the subject, moved to take the work from the State Printer, and give it to J. O. Sypher, who offered to print the book at $2 85 per volume for a portion, and $3 50 per volume for the remainder. Mr. Davis reiterated that the State printer had agreed to take five dollars per volume, although the contract price only authorized him to charge $3 20 per volume. Mr. Davis denied that the Governor, even if he had ordered the work printed, could in any way make the State liable for any greater amount than the regular authorized contract with the State printer. He insisted, moreover, that the lowest bidder should now take the work and save as much money as possible to the State.

Mr. Webb said that the saving to the State by making the contract with Mr. Sypher would be over thirty thousand dollars.

The actual amount was afterwards stated by Mr. Niles to be forty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Mr. Sypher.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 26, 1869.

There was no meeting of the Stock Board to-day, either here or in New York, "Good Friday" being a traditional holiday among the banks and public offices. Some few transactions in loans took place on the streets in the course of the day, but they were limited to immediate wants which could not be deferred. We therefore omit our usual review of the market.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 118¼@118¾; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., 1865, new, 113@113¼; do., 1867, new, 113¼@113¾; do., 1868, 113¾@113¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¾@103¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131¾; Silver, 125@126¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 26.—There is a fair degree of activity in the Flour market, and fully 1000 barrels were taken by the local trade at $5 25@5 50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6 50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6 75@9 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9 50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 50 to $7 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat at former rates, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of red at $1 60@1 65; 1000 bushels Indiana amber at $1 75; and 2000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1 48@1 53. Rye is in good request, and 3100 bushels Western sold at 1 50@1 53. Corn is steady, with sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 87c.; 2000 bushels Western mixed at 85c.; and 1500 bushels white at 84@85c. Barley is unchanged; 3000 bushels choice Canada Barley malt sold at $2 25.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $56 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is less active, but firm; sales at $9 75@10 50, the latter from second hands. Timothy ranges from $3 50@3 62½, and Flaxseed from $2 35@2 70.

Whisky is firm at 96@98c ₱ gallon, tax paid.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Interviews of Congressmen with Secretaries Borie and Boutwell--The Covode-Foster Contest.

The Civil Tenure Act--Opposition to its Modification in the House.

The West Indies Despatches from Admiral Hoff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pacific Railroads.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroads decided to report a resolution, authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to hold an election in the city of Washington, relieving them from the action of the courts in New York.

The Covode-Foster Contest.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Covode versus Foster. The report was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next. An effort will be made to reach a vote on that day, and it is conceded that the House will award the seat to Covode.

Opposed to Cummings.

There is a strong pressure at work for the removal of Alexander Cummings, Collector of the Fourth district of Pennsylvania. Cummings is unpopular in the district, and the people demand his removal. Cummings is now here looking after his case.

The Civil Tenure Bill.

Although the House Judiciary Committee did not have its Civil Tenure bill technically before them, the subject was informally considered. General Butler announced that he would move to non-concur in the Senate amendments. It was ascertained on a comparison of views that a majority of the committee were in favor of non-concurrence. After the motion to reconsider is disposed of, Butler will move to non-concur, and it is thought his motion will be successful. This will send the bill at once back to the Senate. It is probable the Senate will insist on their bill, and ask for a conference committee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Movements of North Pacific Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Craven, in a communication just received by the Navy Department, dated the 5th instant, reports the movements of the North Pacific squadron. The flagship Pensacola, Captain Preble, was off San Francisco; the Ossipee, Captain Sartori, was at Honolulu, under orders to sail, April 1, for San Francisco, thence to the Gulf of California; the Resaca, Commander Lewis, arrived at Acapulco on the 15th of February, from Mazablona and San Blas. She was ordered to Panama. The Cyane, Commander Walters, had been ordered from Panama to San Francisco. She is to be put out of commission. The Jamestown, Commander Truxton, left San Francisco February 16, on a cruise southward to make certain surveys *en route*, touching at such points as the interests of the Government required until reaching Panama. The Mohongo was at San Francisco; her officers and crew were to be transferred to the Mohican. The Saginaw, Commander Meade, was at Sitka, and will return to San Francisco to be laid up. The health of the squadron is good.

The White House.

There was not so many visitors as usual at the Executive mansion to-day. Prior to the Cabinet meeting, Judge Swayne of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. W. B. Allen of Pennsylvania, Senators Morton, Yates, and Cameron, and General Logan had an interview.

Colored Office-Seekers.

The National Executive Committee of colored men discussed a paper in form of a memorial to the heads of bureaus, setting forth the claims of the colored people to a portion of the patronage of the Government; citing their services in the war and in the subsequent elections, and asking that positions be given them. After further consideration the subject was postponed.

Affairs in the West Indies--Advices from Admiral Hoff.

Despatches from Rear Admiral Hoff, of the North Atlantic Squadron, to March 17, have been received. Everything was quiet in the neighborhood of Havana. Admiral Hoff expected to sail that evening in the Contocook on a tour of inspection to Key West, Matanzas, Neuvitas, Santiago de Cuba, etc. In the event of any difficulties he would return to Havana immediately.

The Narragansett, Commander Feltebrown, was left in charge of American interests at Havana. In the meantime the Nipsic, Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge, will be relieved late in March, at Aspinwall, by the Gettysburg. Commander Irwine, and will proceed to Cuba to take the place of the Penobscot. The latter will succeed the Gettysburg at Aspinwall in May.

A vessel is kept constantly at Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the Isthmus, and vessels of the squadron relieve each other every two months at that port.

Rush for Appointments.

The rush of parties to the appointment office of the Treasury is so great that an order was issued excluding applicants for office until after each day's mail is read.

Interview with Secretary Boutwell.

Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court of this District, accompanying a delegation from Delaware, called on Secretary Boutwell this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton quiet; 600 bales sold at 29c. Flour firmer at a decline of 10@15c.; sales of 7000 barrels—State, $6 75@8 25; Western, $6 65@7 75; Southern, $8 @11 80. Wheat firmer and declined 3@5c.; sales of 18 000 bushels—No. 2, $1 45@1 46; amber 2c.; sales of 15 000 bushels—No. 2, $1 45@1 46; amber Iowa, $1 65. Corn steady; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 86@87c. Oats firmer; sales of 14,000 bushels at 74½@75½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21 25@24 75. Lard dull; steam, 16¼c. Whisky quiet.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Shall the Senate or the President Manage the Executive Department?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Senate has passed a bill modifying the Tenure-of-Office law. The President is said to be satisfied with this compromise, although the essence of the law is still retained. The harsher restrictions and exactions of the law are cut off, but the power of the Senate over the President's removals is not relinquished. Hence we have still to ask the House, shall the Senate or the President manage the Executive Department?

This is a startling question. It suggests a change of the government by act of Congress. By act of Congress this change was made for the benefit of President Johnson. The power which all his predecessors had exercised in the matter of removals from office was in his case transferred to the Senate. Down to the passage of this law the President could and did remove his official subordinates at his discretion, the Senate being content with its constitutional power and duty of confirming or rejecting the President's nominations. But under this existing law the Senate has the decisive vote over every removal from office. Thus the Executive Department has become a mere appendage of the Senate. The President is but the President in name, for practically his office is in the hands of an oligarchy—the oligarchy of the Senate. It so happens, too, that for the four years' term of General Grant as President the radical leaders of this oligarchy reasonably calculate upon controlling the Senate, and, through its action, the whole machinery and policy of the administration.

General Grant, with the quick perception of a sagacious soldier, on coming into power made the repeal of this Tenure-of-Office law the condition of anything like a general system of removals from office. He does not like the drudgery of submitting to the Senate his reasons for the removal of John Doe or Richard Roe, with the chances of having his reasons voted insufficient. But the radical majority of the Senate have so modified the law as to relieve him of this drudgery, requiring only that his removals in the absence of Congress shall be subject to the consent of the Senate at its next session. This is the substance of the law retained—the material feature which makes the President a mere servant of the Senate, though he may consent to it for the sake of peace. Let us suppose, for example, that this modification of the law is in force, and the two houses have adjourned over till December next. The President begins to weed out the fishy office-holders. A radical leader of the Senate, who has his friends to look after, takes the alarm. He calls at the White House and says we think this man and that man ought not to be touched, but that such and such may be safely removed. What, then, is the President to do? Surely, his wisest course is to do nothing; and if left in this perplexing posture he ought to do nothing for the benefit of office-beggars, great or small.

The Senate, having gained this position of the French Directory through the folly of the House of Representatives, is naturally enough disposed to keep it. The House, from its recent action on several occasions, is quite as anxious to rectify its mistake, under which a member of the House, as an office-seeker, is reduced to a mere nobody. But in refusing anything short of the absolute repeal of this Tenure-of-Office law, and in refusing to adjourn without this repeal, the House may regain its proper position of influence with the administration in enforcing upon the Senate a return to the Constitution on this subject and a compliance with the manifest will of the people. The law in question is an insult to the people and an insult to the House of Representatives from the degrading position to which the House is reduced, with the President, under this law. Nor can we expect any wholesome legislation from Congress so long as the House, the President, and the people are compelled, cap in hand, to bow to the supremacy of the Senate.

The framers of the Constitution, in classifying the Senate so that one-third of its members shall be elected with every new Congress, unquestionably had their fears that otherwise the Senate, with its members chosen for six years, might become a sort of oligarchy in the Government. But under existing circumstances, with this Tenure-of-Office law, we have this oligarchy established to a moral certainty for the next four years. Give it these four years, and it may become impossible to disturb this controlling aristocratic branch of Congress in the position it has secured. Nay, more, through its affiliation with banks, bondholders, office-holders, manufacturing monopolies, railways, whisky rings, and all other material agencies of wealth and power, the will of the Senate may not only be the law of the President, but the law of the succession. Surely, with our experience in revolutionary changes during the last eight years, we cannot in our wildest conjectures undertake to cover the possibilities of the future.

In this experience we have learned practically, under the terrible array of an army of a million of men to begin with, that the reserved strength and sovereignty of our National Government are in Congress, but we have learned, too, that if we are safe against a despotism from the White House, we are in danger from an oligarchy in the Senate. Here lies the latent mischief of this Tenure-of-Office law. The executive supervision which it gives the Senate, even as modified, and the temptations which it covers for the spoils and plunder, wealth and power, are too large to be trusted or be trifled with in shallow compromises. This law should be utterly cut out of the statute book. It is not wanted. It is an unsightly excrescence in any shape. There are many reasons for its removal; but were there no other, the subordinate position to which it reduces the House of Representatives should suffice with that body for a firm demand for nothing less than absolute repeal.

Court Dress Reform.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When Lord Eldon was advanced to a judicial position requiring him to wear a wig of extraordinary proportions, poor Lady Eldon, who hated to have her dear John's handsome features hidden under a bushel of horse-hair, personally petitioned old George the Third to allow her husband to officiate in his own. "No, no, no," answered the monarch; "no changes in my time—no changes in my time!" This conservative king, if now living, and in the possession of his wits, would probably be driven out of them, by certain changes which the Lord Chamberlain has ordained in the Court costume. Considering the interest taken heretofore by our own State Department in this matter, and which has led since Mr. Marcy's time to a voluminous correspondence on clothes, much of which has been printed, and remembering that the United States have been, to a considerable extent, the pioneers in this sartorial reform, we think that it would be a kind of crowning glory with which Mr. Reverdy Johnson might illustrate his diplomatic career, if he would draw up an elaborate report on the whole subject of court-coats and court-breeches for the edification of the State Department aforesaid—a kind of final despatch upon the subject of garments!

The proposed changes in the court costume give occasion for a great deal of writing in the British newspapers. Such discussions may be taken to indicate at least an advanced stage of civilization. Certainly they could not have arisen at the primitive period mentioned by the amiable Cowper:—

"—when clothing sumptuous or for use,
Save their own unpainted skins, our sires had none.
As yet black breeches were not; satin smooth,
Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile."

Although a philosopher might view the whole matter with a certain degree of cool contempt, we are disposed to find in this apparently trivial affair an advance in the direction of democratic simplicity and common sense—not so well marked, indeed, as we might wish for, but still an advance. In the time of Louis XIV the tendency of any change would have been in precisely the opposite direction, and the minds of courtiers agitated and racked by inventions of splendor. The ready resource of a despot is to challenge the awe and admiration of those who do not come to court through the dazzling splendor of those who do. The pensions which he bestows upon his favorites, and which he knows will be expended in a display redounding to his own honor and glory, are, under the rule of an autocrat, the merely prudent investment of his surplus treasure.

Those, however, who have Quaker notions of simplicity of attire will not think that the Lord Chamberlain has done much more than abolish coats and breeches which the meddlesome caricaturists had already made laughable. People who approach her Majesty the Queen must still do so in a kind of uniform. Some of our readers may be interested to know that the new court suit is to be a "dark-colored cloth dress coat, with gold-embroidered collar, cuffs, and pocket-flaps, a white waistcoat, dark trousers of the same color as the coat, with a gold-lace stripe." The sword is to be fondly adhered to; the cocked hat is to be affectionally retained, and the beloved white neck-cloth by no means to be discarded. In a moment of misguided rapture we supposed that the breeches were gone forever, but we find that it is only at levee that the trowsers may be worn. At the drawing-room, breeches are still to flourish in all their primitive abbreviation; white or black silk stockings, shoes, and gilt buckles must still symbolize the awe with which Majesty is supposed to be approached.

It is touching, however, to notice a tenderness, even while these rude innovations are officially permitted, for the feelings and prejudices of those who, having all their lives attended upon their sovereign in the discarded costume, might find themselves ill at ease in the new. Ancient persons, to whom a change might prove fatal, are permitted still to go to court, if they please, "in the guise of Sir Anthony Absolute in the play." This concession having been made, we hope within a century at least another may be reasonably expected. Why, as the breeches are to be left to the discretion of the presented, are the "cocked-hat and sword" still considered to be indispensable? When every gentleman was expected to wear a sword whenever he went abroad, there was no absurdity in carrying that weapon upon the thigh; but the blade now is the distinctive mark of a soldier, and of a soldier upon service. Why require peaceful people to put it on—staid country gentlemen who never set a squadron in a field, and city grocers who never served except in the militia? As for the cocked-hat, we do not know that we have anything to say. What are called reforms in hats seem to be merely changes from one kind of ugliness to another, and we begin to suspect that any covering for the head is incompatible with human dignity. Broad-brims, stove-pipes, wide-awakes, chimney-pots, fur hats, silk hats, high crowns, low crowns, hats of every hue and hats of every configuration, are all as absurd as swallow-tailed coats, and a great deal more uncomfortable. So far as appearances are concerned, we believe that anything hiding the brow and hair must necessarily be considered as covering something essential to the best appearance of a man. Any hat, after it has been a little while out of fashion, seems ridiculous. The ladies have pretty much given up bonnets, and the improvement in their appearance has been wonderful, although the gain is no doubt at the cost of health. But nobody seems capable of devising a hat which shall be at once warm, light, and elegant. Perhaps it is as well, therefore, to fall back upon the cocked-hat as being the oldest and the ugliest. We are sorry that poor Mr. Marcy is not here to enjoy the triumph of his republican views of the absurdity of court dresses. Poor Mr. Buchanan, too, if he were now in England, might go to court without having made himself the slave of the tailor. It is not likely that the strictest Secretary of State will quarrel with the new patterns at St. James'; and thus a fruitful source of irritation and correspondence is removed.

Mr. Gladstone's Victory.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Gladstone has at length brought the first stage of his arduous task to a triumphant termination. His Irish Church bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by the decisive vote of 368 to 250—the majority, 118, being identical in number with the full Liberal majority in the House. There are several seats vacant, and as there are always a good many "pairs" on such occasions, it follows that the vote must have been very nearly a full one. There was no flinching on either side. The Tories fought their hopeless battle with sullen obstinacy, and without loss from desertion, and the Liberals proved true to a man to their hustings pledges; none of the "weak-kneed" members of the party, if such there be, made the certainty of victory an excuse for absence, and the deafening cheers that burst forth at the close of their leader's final appeal showed that they were heart and soul in the cause, and not dragged unwillingly along by party ties.

The triumph is a signal one; and the fact that the success of the Liberals has been generally regarded as a matter of certainty for several months should not be suffered to lead one to underestimate the importance of the victory they have now actually achieved. When Parliament met, the Tories were evidently not entirely destitute of hope. There might be dissensions in the Cabinet; Mr. Gladstone might bring forward an immature or impracticable measure; he might commit some rash indiscretion which would alienate a large portion of his party—such were the "things that might have been," out of which the Tories were then busily engaged in constructing castles in the air. It was not till the night of Mr. Gladstone's marvellous introductory speech, in which a grand and statesmanlike scheme, necessarily burdened with an almost unparalleled intricacy of detail, was laid by him before the House, without, as Mr. Disraeli himself confessed, "a single needless phrase," that hope deserted the breasts of his opponents. It is evident from the abstracts of the debate that have reached us from day to day by the cable, that the Tories were paralyzed by the sense of the hopelessness of their position. Mr. Disraeli confined himself to a few general remarks in opposition to the principle of the bill, and all the other chieftains, with the exception of Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, were absolutely silent. They dared not even take the aggressive by moving an abstract condemnatory resolution, or an amendment assailing the provisions or machinery of the bill. They sullenly divided against the second reading and met their fate in dignified silence.

Parliament has now adjourned until April 3, when the struggle will be renewed in Committee of the Whole. The Tories may attempt, by continual harassing attacks on details, to drive the third reading so far into the session as to give the Lords an excuse for rejecting it on the ground of insufficiency of time for discussion. But we doubt if such tactics could prove successful, and we are certain that those interested in the temporalities of the Irish Church can never expect again to get such good terms as those offered them in Mr. Gladstone's admirably-designed and equitable measure. If they succeed in postponing a settlement for another year, so much the worse for them. We are inclined to fancy that both they and their political leaders will see this, and that the bill will be suffered to become a law with little further opposition than a series of formal registrations of protests by its opponents.

The New Tenure-of-Office Bill.

From the N. Y. World.

It the substitute for the Tenure-of-Office bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and carred through that body by a vote of 37 to 15 on Wednesday, should become a law, President Grant will be outwitted and circumvented. The difficulty, on his side, lies in the fact that he is pursuing an object which it would be an indecorum in him to avow. The reasons for repeal which he has put forth are only pretexts. The Senate bill is admirably adapted to meet those sham reasons, and at the same to frustrate his real object. What General Grant wants is the absolute power of removal, to be held in reserve as a means of forcing his renomination by the Republican party in 1872. This is a motive which he cannot confess. In insisting on the repeal of the law, he has affected an unwillingness to make suspensions for which he would be compelled to assign reasons. In many cases he could give no reasons supported by tenable proofs, although convinced in his own mind that the officer was dishonest or incompetent. He has pretended, in conversation, that he was unwilling to subject himself to the mortification of suspending officers on mere suspicion, and yet be compelled to make charges when he had none to make resting on positive evidence. The Senate, in the absence of tangible proofs, would be likely to overrule him; and he does not wish to incur the mortification of trumping up charges which he cannot sustain. He has insisted on the right of removal upon his own opinion of the unfitness of the officer, as the only way to reach rogues cunning enough to furnish no handle for specific, circumstantial charges, and incapables whose inefficiency is not so glaring that he can make out a strong case against them. To gain this power, he has insisted on an absolute repeal of the law; on a restoration of the authority exercised by his predecessors for three-quarters of a century.

The Senate, with consummate craft, has devised a bill which meets his alleged reasons, but, at the same time, thwarts his real objects. He has asked exemption from the necessity of preferring charges against officers whom he wishes to displace; and the new bill exempts him from preferring charges, but leaves him as powerless to make absolute removals as he is under the present law. It is said that the Senators have even proposed to practise a refinement of satirical courtesy, by conferring with the President and asking him to point out in what respect, if any, he deems the new bill unsatisfactory. As his alleged objection to the present law has been obviated, and as he dare not state where it really pinches, the proposed consultation is an ironical mockery of his motives.

By the new bill, the President can suspend officers, but not remove them. If the Senate does not sanction his suspensions, the suspended officers are entitled to resume their places at the end of the next session of the Senate, and proceed to perform their duties as if nothing had happened. According to former practice under the Constitution, before the Tenure-of-Office bill was passed, the removals made by the President were absolute and final. Although the Senate might refuse to confirm successors, its refusal did not restore the ousted officers. Once put out by the Presidential fiat, they could never get back. If their temporary successors were not confirmed, the consequence was simply a new vacancy on the adjournment of the Senate, which vacancy the President could again fill by new temporary appointments. These held good until the close of the next session of the Senate, and so on until the end of the Presidential term, unless the Senate saw fit to confirm the President's appointments. But under the new bill every officer has a reversionary interest in his office, which falls back to him as soon as the Senate adjourn, unless that body either confirms his successor or approves of his suspension. The power of the President will be just as much circumscribed as it is under the present Tenure-of-Office act. He can, indeed, suspend without preferring any charges; but, on the other hand, the Senate can reinstate the officer without passing upon the validity of any charges. The Senate is to be just as free to act on its own mere pleasure in restoring an officer, as the President is to act on *his* mere pleasure in suspending him. Under the present Tenure-of-Office act, the Senate is obliged to consider and pass upon the President's charges against an officer. It must decide that they are insufficient, or he cannot be restored. Under the new bill the officer will be restored by the mere omission of the Senate to act. The thing is just as long as it is broad. No charges are to be made on the one side; none are to be considered on the other. The President can suspend officers by his mere will; the Senate can restore them by its mere will, and even by its mere inaction. The President, therefore, can displace no officer except for a brief period. He can displace no officer at all, except in a recess of the Senate.

Now let us consider what the bearing of this new bill will be on the object which General Grant has chiefly at heart—the power to wield the Federal patronage to pack a national convention and force his renomination. Suspensions from office in the summer and fall of 1871 would avail him nothing, as he would have no power to keep the suspended officers out, or their temporary successors in, up to the meeting of the Republican National Convention. If he attempted to pack the convention by his new appointees, Congress might adjourn before the convention met, and their displaced predecessors would all be restored. If he refrained from making suspensions, and attempted to pack the convention by operating on the fears of the incumbents, the attempt would be equally futile. Congress will meet the first of December, 1871, and General Grant can make no suspensions while it is in session. The nominating convention could be appointed to meet before the adjournment, and after General Grant had been supplanted by a rival, his power of suspension could not help him. It is clear, therefore, that the new bill is no more favorable to his ultimate but unavowed object, than is the Tenure-of-Office act on whose repeal he has so stiffly insisted.

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Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

2 9 tuths1m M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 2 No. 434 RACE Street

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 25 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 25 mw] No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An infant, apparently about one week old, was found yesterday afternoon in Third street, near Cypress.

—Dr. A. S. Botticlhrm has been re-elected Rabbi and Preacher of the Congregation House of Israel, Crown street, for the third term.

—The City Treasurer, Mr. Peirsol, is now paying all city warrants drawn by the departments during 1868, without reference to the number stamped upon them.

—George Roan had a further hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, charged with collecting money upon the false pretense that it was for the Hope Hose Company. He was fully committed.

—At a meeting of the Republican Invincibles held last evening, at the rooms of the National Union Club, resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of Alexander M. Walkinshaw, a member of the Club.

—The alarm of fire at half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the destruction of a stable in Garden street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, West Philadelphia. Loss about $800.

—The Chester Creek Railroad, which is to connect Chester and Philadelphia with the Baltimore Central Railroad, will be opened to travel about the 1st of April. Passengers will, after that time, start from Broad and Washington streets, instead of West Philadelphia, as at present.

—A society was formed in this city a few days since with the title of the "Drinking Fountain Society," the object of which is to erect drinking fountains in the principal thoroughfares of our city. They are to be of Virginia granite, costing about $150 each, and will be arranged to accommodate thirsty travellers, horses, and dogs.

—Last evening a lecture was to have been delivered by Rev. Mr. Talmage at Musical Fund Hall. From some reason the lecturer did not put in an appearance, and the large audience was forced to retire. Some trouble was occasioned in reference to parties demanding back their money, and officers were called in to protect the peace.

—J. R. Snyder has been arrested on the charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 929 Chesnut street. The complaint was made by a man who lost money at play in the place, and on a hearing before Alderman Kerr, a friend of the prosecutor testified that the accused dealt the cards. The case was postponed for a hearing on Tuesday next.

—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company have just completed, at their shops in Wilmington, two splendid sleeping cars, besides several cars for ordinary travel, which have had all the modern appliances for ventulation. They are now building two drawing-room cars, and a first-classs locomotive for passenger trains.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—The receipts of customs at this port, from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive, aggregated $242,127.

—The lower house of the Legislature of this State, last evening, ratified the fifteenth amendment, by a vote of 61 to 38.

—A man named Adolphe Phillips has been arrested for stealing $1000 worth of books from the Mercantile Library in New York.

—Governor Geary has issued a warrant for the execution, on April 29, of Lewis Lane, convicted of the murder of his wife in Allegheny county.

—Two young ladies, sisters, named Coffee, were killed by being run over by a train of cars on the Fitchburg Railroad, near Groton, Mass., yesterday.

—A serious break has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Port Ben. The opening of the canal will, in consequence, be delayed for several days.

—James Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, was thrown from his carriage, in New York, last evening, and received very serious, and probably fatal, injuries.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 25.—A commission has arrived here from Trinidad, and had an interview with the Captain-General. They made complaint against Patino, Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyally; that he purposely sent troops to places where there was no enemy, and that, in their belief, he has sold himself to the insurgents.

Similar accusations have been lodged against Mondano, Governor of Villa Clara; and Colonel Menduma, commanding the forces in the field, near Remedios, is charged with open complicity with the insurgents.

Four companies of the fourth mobilized battalion, composed principally of volunteers who were sent to the field for active service, have gone over to the enemy.

HAVANA, March 25—Evening.—Castellanos, a noted chieftain and blockade-runner, has been brought here a prisoner. He was captured near Gibara, at the head of a band of insurgents. The report that he was connected with the brig Mary Lowell expedition was incorrect. The Spaniards charge Castellanos with committing horrible atrocities on Cubans and Spaniards indiscriminately. When the Mary Lowell was captured, most of the men belonging to the expedition were on shore, at Ragged Island, where they have since remained, and it is reported that they are suffering for want of food and clothing.

The government here has received information that steamers are fitting out on some point on the coast of Florida, for the purpose of running the blockade with reinforcements and supplies for the rebels, and cruisers have been sent out to watch and intercept them.

Sailed, steamship Teutonia, for New Orleans.

HAVANA, March 24.—The Spaniards are secretly urging the home government to arm the blacks. Three men were killed during the disturbance of Sunday last, it is said, for replying to the insults of the Spaniards. A great crowd of Spaniards cheered over the execution of Romero. He was shot on the wharf, in sight of the prisoners who were leaving for Africa.

The volunteers had furiously demanded his life.

The impression still prevails that Santiago de Cuba has been taken by the rebels, and it is reported that there are fresh outbreaks near Matanzas.

The advance guard of General Latona recently suffered a defeat near Cienfuegos.

Several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, are known to have landed on the Cuban shores, within the last few days, and joined the rebel armies.

LONDON, March 25.—Sir Stafford Northcote has advised the Hudson's Bay Company to accept the proposition of Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for £300,000, considering it the best offer they can obtain.

MADRID, March 25.—The conscription act passed yesterday by the Cortes prescribes that no more men shall be raised by means of conscription than are actually required by the Government to fill up the ranks of the army to their standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

MADRID, March 25.—Miramon, who was at the head of a band of Carlists, near Almeira, has been captured. He made no resistance, and his followers have dispersed.

LONDON, March 25.—The Pope has invited the sovereigns to send ecclesiastics to represent them in a general council of the Church, at Rome.

LONDON, March 25.—Buenos Ayres papers say it is rumored that Lopez desires to cede Paraguay to the United States.

Harrisburg.

After the close of our telegraphic report yesterday, the Senate passed the following bills:—

The General Registry law for the State (except Philadelphia) came up on third reading, and passed finally.

Also, the one to secure the construction of a low grade railway to connect the waters of the Ohio and Allegheny valley with the Susquehanna.

An act to confirm the title of George A. Heyl and others to certain real estate in Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Also, one incorporating the Pottstown Gas and Water Company.

Also, one incorporating the Philadelphia Lightering Company.

Also, one incorporating the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association.

Also, one providing for opening Cemetery avenue.

Also, one to incorporate the American Dry Goods Company.

Also, one to incorporate the Educational Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Thayer vs. Greenbank.

The minority report of the Legislative committee to conduct the contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank ends as follows:—

The conclusions at which we have arrived may be briefly summed up as follows:—

Greenbank received in general return of votes		60,748
Add gain in tallies and ballots		77
		60,825
Deduct as follows, viz.:—		
Illegal votes proven		2
		60,823
Thayer's return	60,623	
Add gains in tallies and ballots	33	
Add gain in Sixteenth division of Twentieth ward	79	
	60,735	
Deduct, viz.:—		
Illegal votes proven	30	
Error in Twenty-second ward	101—131	
	60,604	60,604
Majority for Greenbank		219

The undersigned do report that they find that the said Thomas Greenbank received a majority of the legal votes cast at said election for the said office of Associate Judge.

R. S. BROWN, SAMUEL JOSEPHS,
W. M. NELSON, A. G. MILLER,
G. H. GOUNDIE, DAVID BOBISON.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Wm. S. Stokley, President, was in the chair.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Phœnix Hose Company. It urges the repeal of the fire badge ordinance, on the ground that the badges came into the hands of unauthorized persons, and that the object of their use had been perverted.

Also, a communication from the Philadelphia Cemetery Company, asking that Passyunk road may be put in good travelling condition. As it now is, the communication suggests, the road would compare, without discredit, to the finest corduroy in the mud of Virginia.

Also, a communication from the Board of Health, transmitting the act of Assembly relative to the cleaning of the streets of Philadelphia, and also announcing that the Board is ready to comply with the requirements of the law.

Mr. Barlow submitted an opinion by the City Solicitor upon the recently enacted law. He argues that the effect of the act is to transfer from the Highway Department to the Board of Health the entire control of the work of cleaning the streets; but, as far as it relates to the existing contracts awarded by the city, it is invalid and inoperative. Where there has been an actual abandonment of a contract that section of the city is open to a new contractor, but this relieves neither the defaulting parties nor their sureties from any action for damages.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to annul the contracts of Henry Bickley, E. S. McGlue and Alex. Reed for cleaning the streets, the amendment to take effect on April 1, and to pay to each of the contractors the amount then due to them under their contracts.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. Barlow, was referred to the Joint Committees on Law and Health.

Mr. Barlow presented a petition from citizens of the First ward praying for an appropriation for the erection of a grammar school in that ward.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from Albert Weber, of Brussels, Europe, asking for the payment, in gold, of a certificate of loan of $10,000, dated November 4, 1850. The writer purchased the bonds of the city to that amount, in the year 1850. He doesn't like to receive his interest in currency, and writes to his agent in Philadelphia to request the Councils to pay his interest in gold. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hookey submitted a resolution directing that the contractor for paving Lancaster avenue shall be compelled to complete the work, which he now seems disposed to shirk. This was adopted.

The same member further presented a resolution making it unlawful to drive any vehicle through a funeral procession, under a penalty of $20. Referred to the Committee on Law.

The Committee on Schools reported an ordinance appropriating $27,500 for the erection of a schoolhouse on Noble street, east of Sixth. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Girard Estates reported an ordinance relative to the lease of the coal lands. This was laid over.

An ordinance directing that all money received from the lease of certain lands in Schuylkill county shall be invested in bonds, pending suits relative to the title of the land which have been commenced, was passed.

Mr. Franciscus, of the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance providing for the removal of the railroad tracks from Market street, east of Fifteenth, on the 1st of April, 1872. This was passed.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had been adopted. Not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 14.

Mr. Barlow introduced an ordinance appropriating $40,000 for the erection of a schoolhouse on Dickerson street, between Sixth and Seventh Referred to Committee on Schools.

A resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer to associate with him H. J. Lombaert, Benj. Miller and S. W. Roberts in the preparation of plans for a bridge over the Schuylkill river at Fairmount Park was adopted.

An ordinance rearranging the boundaries of the election divisions in the Twenty-fourth ward was passed.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Cattle Market Company. Adopted.

Mr. King presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal so much of the militia law as provides for the imposition of fines and penalties on delinquent taxpayers. Adopted.

The resolution from Common Council, restoring to service the Globe Engine and Independence Hose Companies, was concurred in.

Also, a resolution directing the removal of the railroad tracks from Broad street on the first of July next.

Also, the ordinance repealing the fire-badge law.

Also, resolution for the appointment of a committee relative to the cession of Petty's island.

Also, the resolution of request to the Legislature relative to Carncross and Dixey's Opera House.

Also, several resolutions for the opening and grading of streets.

The resolution from Common Council to submit the question of the erection of public buildings on Penn or Independence squares was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned until Tuesday next, when a special meeting is to be convened.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer was in the chair.

A communication inviting members of Councils to be present at a lecture by James E. Murdoch next Saturday evening was accepted.

Various other communications, petitions, etc., were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Smith, from Committee on Trusts and Fire, reported a resolution recommending that the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company and the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company be restored to duty. Agreed to.

Also an ordinance to repeal the ordinance and a supplement thereto relative to issuing fire badges. Passed.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee of conference relative to an ordinance making an appropriation for public school purposes, reported a resolution recommending that Common Council recede from its amendment. Agreed to.

A messsage was received from the Mayor announcing his approval of certain bills.

Also a message returning without his approval a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act to constitute a permanent police force in Philadelphia. Action on the message and resolution was postponed for the present.

Mr. Wagner introduced an ordinance providing that bread shall hereafter be sold by weight in the city of Philadelphia, agreeably to a law of the year 1797. Referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution was adopted to provide for the appointment of a page for Common Council. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—yeas 16, nays 28. The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 28, nays 16.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution requesting the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to defeat the act recently passed by the Senate exempting Carncross & Dixey's Hall from the action of a law relative to obstructing passage-ways in places of public amusement. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to open Ninth street, from Jefferson to Oxford. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The amendment to the ordinance supplementary to an ordinance relative to the proposed public buildings, requiring that all plans be submitted to Councils for their approval, came up as the special order, and was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 10. The ordinance then passed.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution to appoint a joint special committee to represent the interests of Philadelphia in regard to the cession of Petty's island by the State of New Jersey. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered requesting the Mayor to arrest persons found dumping refuse matter on the unpaved streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzel offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to prosecute the Germantown Passenger Railway Company for salting their track the past winter. Referred to Committee on Railroads, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Jenner offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to submit to the city the question whether the proposed public buildings shall be erected on Penn or Independence square. The resolution was amended by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting the provision that the Commissioners of the Public Buildings be instructed to do nothing with regard to them at present, and that next October the people be authorized to vote upon the question of the location of such buildings, whether at Penn or Independence square. The resolution as amended then passed.

Mr. Gates introduced an ordinance prohibiting the running at large of dogs during any portion of the year; to apply also to the old borough of Germantown. Passed.

The following bills from Select Council were then considered:

One discharging the committee from consideration of petitions and remonstrances relative to railroad tracks on the south side of Spring Garden street. Concurred in.

The petitions and remonstrances were then referred to the Committee on Law.

One relative to polling places in the Twenty-fourth ward. Concurred in.

One relative to a bridge over the Schuylkill, at Fairmount. Concurred in.

One relative to rents of Girard lands, claimed by the Thomas Coal Company and others. Concurred in.

One instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways relative to the paving of Lancaster avenue.

One relative to the removal of railroad tracks on Market street, east of Fifteenth street. Concurred in.

One making an appropriation of $100 for work on certain public school buildings. Concurred in.

One requesting the Legislature to repeal a law relative to delinquent taxpayers. Concurred in.

One requesting the Legislature and Governor not to approve a bill relative to the public cattle market. Concurred in.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Highways, reported an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Main street, Manayunk. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Race and Beecham streets. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Not Bought.

The following case was reported for the *Press* on Wednesday, and should have appeared yesterday (Thursday). Wednesday evening Mr. Morehead appeared in the editorial rooms of the *Press*, and after certain representations we concluded to suppress the item. Yesterday, however, we understand that he boasted he had *bought* the newspapers of Philadelphia: that he could keep anything out he pleased, etc. etc. To show that Mr. Morehead did not *buy* the *Press*, we print the item this morning:—

James R. Morehead was before Recorder James Givin on Wednesday afternoon, charged with embezzlement as consignee or factor.

Jeremiah W. Fritz sworn—I am a deputy sheriff: his place of business was in my district before being sold out; the writ came into the Sheriff's office on February 24, 1869, and I made a levy the same day upon a number of barrels of whisky, several cargoes of shingles and railroad ties, and Mr. Morehead's household effects.

Mr. Givin said on Saturday he procured a subpœna, and gave it to Mr. Bird to subpœna several witnesses, but they have not made their appearance, and neither had he been able to find Mr. Bird.

An attachment was issued for Mr. Bird, and the accused was held in $1000 for a further hearing. A charge of embezzelment as consignee to the amount of $275 was made by Lewis G. Graff. It seems that thirty-four bushels of clover-seed were consigned to the accused by a man named Henshaw, of Ohio, which was subsequently consumed by fire. The amount of the insurance was paid, and the claimant did not receive any portion of it. Mr. Graff was empowered to collect the amount of the bill, and failing to get it, commenced suit. Upon this charge the defendant was held in $1000 bail. —*Press.*

—A correspondent at Rome addresses the following to *La Liberté*:—"M. Gounod is in a state of health by no means satisfactory, and, as I am informed, seriously contemplates taking 'minor orders,' after the example set by Liszt. Since his arrival at Rome M. Gounod's piety has been edifying. He frequently goes to confession, and attends communion every Sunday. On Wednesday (*Dies Cinerum*) he received ashes from the hands of his Holiness, and it is said that he has registered an oath to write no more for the theatre, intending to devote his remaining days exclusively to the service of religion. He is now employed in putting the last touches to a sacred cantata, entitled 'Calvary,' the first hearing of which is reserved for Rome. Another French paper, quoting the above, reminds its readers that on each approaching revival of some opera by M. Gounod efforts are made to impart a peculiar interest to it by the spreading about of all kinds of absurd reports. Just before the revival of *Philémon et Baucis*, M. Gounod was visited with mental aberration; on another occasion he was taken to the establishment of the well-known Dr. Blanche, who immediately prescribed the strait-waistcoast; and on a third he fell down in ecstasy on the stage and implored the protection of the Holy Virgin. Thus, adds the French print (*L'Art Musical*), 'do his adulators endeavor to create a sympathy for M. Gonned, 'qui se porte, en somme, fort bien; ses opéras étant beaucoup plus malades que lui.'" We may add here that the ballet music to be introduced in *Faust* for the grand opera in Paris was written some years ago for the Brussels Théâtre de la Monnaie, and is, therefore, not new.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns: 3 1

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Superintendent of City Railroads.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of City Railroads is hereby instructed to postpone the removal of the city railroad tracks and turnouts therefrom on Broad street until July 1, 1869.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
R. BART BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 54 | MOON SETS....5 20
SUN SETS....6 18 | HIGH WATER....12 52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Mar. 11
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Mar. 13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 16
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 17

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	Mar. 27
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Atalanta	New York	London	April 3
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Mar. 27
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar. 30
Prometheus	Philada.	Charleston	April 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the respective lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr E. Magee, Smith, Kingston, Ja., B. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Schr J. B Van Dusen, Young, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Lynn, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Ellen May, Braley, New Haven, do.

Schr H. Crockett, Rackett, Cambridgeport, do.

Schr H. C. Hofner, Price, New London, do.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Romaine, Card, from Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Was ashore at Cape Henlopen, as before reported, but came off without damage.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, 20 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 4 days from Boston, with fish to captain.

Schr Edgar Wright, 9 days from Laurel, Del., with 50,000 feet white pine boards to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr W. Gillam, Mehaffey, from Middletown.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brigs John Chrystal, Barnes, from Rio Janeiro; Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, from Sagua; schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, from Cienfuegos.

Schr Electra, Bailey, from Navassa for Wilmington, Del., with 500 tons guano.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, was up at Mobile 20th inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, for New Orleans, sailed from Boston 24th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Willbank, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 20th inst., with 225 bbls. flour, 101 bbls. clay, and 175 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Norman, Gerowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, from Bangkok, at Foochow 19th Jan.

Barque Scottish Bride, Allen, hence for Stettin, was spoken 8th inst. lat. 84, long. 50.

Barque Eliza White, York, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos 14th inst.

Brig J. W. Drake, Eaton, was loading at Remedios 13th inst., for north of Cape Hatteras.

Schr Amelia, Richards, from Mayagues via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 24th inst.

Schrs R. L. Tay, Baker, hence for Boston; Clara Merrick, Montgomery, hence for do.; and Lucy Jones, Doubleday, hence for Hartford, at New York 24th instant.

Schr E. D. Finney, Milton, hence, at New Orleans 24th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence for Nantucket, at Edgartown 21st inst.

Schr Mary E Long, Hardy, hence for Cardenas, was seen 12th inst. lat. 29 53, long. 74 59—so supposed, reported the Mary Long, bound eastward.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Providence, at Baltimore 24th inst.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Kirk, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Schr George Nevenger, Small, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst., for New York.

Schr Rope, Smith, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst., for Camden, N. J.

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PRICE OF PASSAGE

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First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27 H. L. LEAF,
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THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at NOON from the first wharf above Market street.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD, & Co.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.—The Steamship TONAWANDA, temporarily withdrawn from the Savannah line for repairs, will resume her place on the line this week, to sail on SATURDAY next, 27th inst., at 8 A. M.

Freight received TO-MORROW, at QUEEN STREET WHARF. WILLIAM L. JAMES,
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ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

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TWO MATINEES,
Commencing on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in Faust, Crispino, Fra Diavolo, Don Giovanni,
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE will appear in IL PROPHETE.
Subscription Tickets, Twelve (12) Dollars for nine (9) nights, can now be had at C. W. A. Trumpler's. 3 26 2t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
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FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

On the 11th of March the State Senate passed a joint resolution ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the vote being a strict party one—18 yeas to 15 nays. The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in this action, by a vote of 61 yeas to 28 nays, and the fifteenth amendment is therefore the law of the land, as far as it can be made so by the action of Pennsylvania. This action by our State Legislature will assuredly receive the hearty endorsement of a large majority of the people of the State. Simple justice demanded the amendment, and common decency forbids that the people should repudiate the action of their representatives in consenting to its ratification. The number of persons to be affected by the measure in this State is comparatively insignificant. According to the census of 1860 the entire population of the State was 2,906,215, of whom 2,849,259 were whites, 56,849 blacks, and 7 Indians. At the same date the city of Philadelphia had a population of 565,529, of whom 543,344 were whites, and 22,185 blacks. This gave one negro to every twenty-five whites in the city, and one to every fifty in the State at large. Assuming that the colored element of our population has increased as rapidly as the white element since 1860—which is far from being the case—the vote cast for Auditor-General in October last would indicate an increase in the voting population of the city by about 4860, and in that of the State by about 13,060, which does not amount to much in a total of over 650,000, but is quite sufficient, of course, to throw our Democratic friends into a paroxysm of mingled disgust and dismay.

It is not necessary to recount here the tribulations through which the proposed amendment passed before it assumed the milk-and-water shape in which it secured the assent of both houses of Congress. Fearful that another reference of the conflicting propositions of the two houses to a conference committee would prevent its submission to the State Legislatures in any shape, before the fourth of March witnessed the disappearance of the two-thirds Republican vote in the House of Representatives, the most zealous friends of equal and impartial justice in Congress thought it wise to assent to the conference report which was submitted on February 25, just one week before the close of the session. As doctored up by the conference committee, the proposed amendment then read as follows:—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the 25th of February, the House of Representatives adopted the report of the conference committee by a vote of 143 yeas to 43 nays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 39 yeas to 13 nays, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, of unsavory impeachment memory, casting a negative vote with the twelve Democratic Senators, because he regarded the amendment, in its present shape, as imperfect and unequal to the exigencies of the times.

Kansas was the first State to give its assent to the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, the vote in the State Senate being unanimous, and in the House standing 64 yeas to only 7 nays. West Virginia, the first fruit of the great pro-slavery Rebellion, as Kansas had been the scene of the opening conflicts, was the second State to ratify the amendment, which its Legislature did on March 3. On the same day, the Assembly of Wisconsin ratified it, the Senate of that State concurring on March 5. On this day, also, the Legislatures of Illinois and Michigan wheeled into line. The Senate of Maine likewise ratified the amendment on March 5, but the House did not concur until March 11, the same day witnessing the affirmative action of both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina and that of the Pennsylvania Senate. On March 16 the reconstructed Legislature of Arkansas gave its assent, as also did the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. But on March 18 the Georgia Senate, through the treachery of two or three of the Republican members, rejected the amendment, and on the same day the Senate of the mighty sovereign State of Delaware dropped the divorce business long enough to enter its indignant and almost unanimous protest. On March 17 the lower house of the Legislature of New York gave an affirmative response, and then, on March 25, came the Pennsylvania Senate, completing the action of this State by its assent. These twelve States are the only ones which have thus far taken a vote on the amendment, their action being summed up in the following:—

RATIFICATIONS.

Kansas	Feb. 27
West Virginia	March 3
Wisconsin	March 5
Illinois	March 5
Michigan	March 5
Maine	March 11
South Carolina	March 11
Arkansas	March 16
Pennsylvania	March 25
Total	9.

REJECTIONS.

Georgia	March 18.
Delaware	March 18.
Total	2.

In addition to the above States, Rhode Island, which will certainly ratify the amendment, on March 24 postponed its consideration until May; and on the same day the new Democratic Governor of New Jersey submitted it to the Legislature of that State, with a long string of reasons against its ratification. To prevent the Indiana Legislature from giving its assent, the greater number of the Democratic members of that body recently resigned. Elections have since been held to fill the vacancies, and Indiana will soon record her vote in the affirmative, in spite of such disreputable tricks. Taken altogether, the prospects of the amendment are decidedly encouraging, and there can be no doubt that it will become a part of the fundamental law of the land before another year has elapsed.

The Cuban Revolt.

Each day's intelligence adds new interest to the great drama now being enacted in Cuba. The tragic conflict through which our Republic has triumphantly emerged is there repeated on a mimic scale, but under widely different circumstances. Here the Rebels fought for slavery; there they fight for freedom for all. Here the Rebels antagonized the established Government for ridiculous or totally inadequate reasons, but in Cuba the patriots are striving to release themselves from a thraldom as odious and oppressive as it is ancient. Here the nationality of a great republican system which sheds a beneficent light upon the civilized world was put in jeopardy, but there Spain clings with a miser's clutch to the last gem of the greatest treasury of colonial possessions that avarice and ambition ever amassed. Here the sympathy of every true friend of liberty and progress was instinctively attracted by the noble cause of the Union, but there loyalty means continued submission to tyrannical rule, and the continued enslavement of the entire native population for the benefit of distant oppressors.

It is not singular, therefore, that the Cuban cause should attract American sympathy; that the representative of an awakened people should be courteously received at Washington; that Congress should consider the propriety of recognizing the new belligerent power at the earliest moment; that the prevailing sentiment should find expression in enthusiastic public meetings; and that material aid should be surreptitiously forwarded from our shores to the men who are offering up their fortunes and their lives upon the altar of their country.

Whether this movement fails or succeeds, it deserves encouragement. It has at least sufficient prospects of success to redeem its leaders from the charge of harebrained rashness. It commenced at a moment when Spain was in the throes of an internal convulsion, which at once furnished a significant example and a convenient opportunity. However much we may sympathize with the efforts of the Spanish people to rid themselves of an effete Bourbon yoke, we cannot forget that the Cubans must suffer tenfold more from any form of Spanish domination than the Spaniards endured at the hands of their exiled Queen; and the plea that regard for the Liberal cause at Madrid should make us uphold the authority of a Captain-General at Havana is unworthy of countenance or consideration.

The proportions which the revolt has assumed furnish at once its justification and a hopeful augury of its triumph. The morning papers announce that the Cuban Minister at Washington has confirmed the statement made a few days ago in these columns, that the insurgents had twenty-five thousand well-armed soldiers in the field, and that many more will be organized into efficient regiments as soon as they can receive arms and ammunition. As the ranks of the regular Spanish forces and the sanguinary volunteers formed of the Cuban residents who were born in Spain, and who are playing the part of the Tories of our Revolution, are decimated by battle or disease, Spain will be sorely puzzled to furnish a large reserve from a nation which is already agitated by conscription riots, and which requires a large standing army to maintain order at home.

While this underlying basis is encouraging to the patriots if they can prolong the conflict, the news forwarded yesterday is very favorable to their cause. It indicates that dissensions and diversions are springing up in the Spanish camp. Several of the sub-governors of important portions of the island and leading Spanish military officers are accused of disloyalty. Some of the volunteer battalions have joined the ranks of the patriots, and while this disposition to desert a sinking ship is displayed, new victories have been gained by the insurgents, and new arrivals of expeditions and arms from the United States, with more on the way, are announced.

If there is fair foundation for these statements, the cold-blooded cruelty which consigns political prisoners to indescribable horrors, and orders or permits bloody executions, will add new fuel to the flame instead of arresting it. Terrorism has ceased to exercise an omnipotent influence, and the destiny of Cuba must be decided not by the garrote or the prison-ship, but by the arts of modern warfare.

The Act recently introduced in the State Legislature to secure "the construction of a low-grade railway to connect the waters of the Ohio and Allegheny valleys with the Susquehanna" deserves attention and support. It proposes to assist, in a manner which will cost the tax-payers of the State nothing, and may help to reduce their burdens, a project that harmonizes with our present railway system, and furnishes a new link necessary to its completion. It would not only promote local interests, but, by furnishing an easy and cheap transit over the Allegheny Mountains, it would, in connection with other contemplated improvements, tend greatly to divert to Pennsylvania the heavy traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the West which is now transported on the Erie Canal.

The Drawing Classes at the Academy of Fine Arts.

The usual six months' session of the drawing, painting, and modelling classes at the Academy of Fine Arts will close to-morrow, and the present is therefore a proper time to speak of what has been done by this institution for the advancement of art, and what could and ought to be done. The classes have been unusually full during the past winter, and a very decided interest has been manifested by the large number of male and female students in attendance. The engagement of Professor Schussele as an instructor was a step in the right direction, but it was only a step, which ought to be followed by many more, and which must be followed if the directors of the Academy expect to maintain the credit of the institution as a school of art. Hitherto there has been no instructor, and students have been obliged to depend entirely upon their own resources. Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that American artists are surpassed by their European brethren in all the niceties of drawing, color, and manipulation? Professor Schussele received his own art education at one of the best European schools; and independently of the great talents which have placed him among the first artists of the country, he is thoroughly grounded in all the principles and practices of art. His engagement has produced the most gratifying results, not only in reviving an interest in the classes, which were rapidly dying out, but in the advancement of the students. It is impossible, however, for Professor Schussele to carry the entire weight of the institution upon his own shoulders, and it is to be hoped that in the future the managers of the institution will exert themselves a little individually to carry out in a proper spirit the intentions of its foundation. The Life class, in particular, is very badly regulated, and in the absence of the Professor there is seldom or never any one in attendance with the proper authority to keep order or direct the class in their work. The Committee on Instruction never pretend to supervise the classes, and the students themselves are frequently obliged to search for models and arrange the poses, a task that ought never to be entrusted to any but artists of experience.

During the latter part of the season a "rustic" model has been provided for the benefit of the lady students and those who attend in the daytime. It is only by study from life that great proficiency in drawing, painting, and modelling the human figure can be obtained; and this is a matter of the first importance. The draped model, however, is placed in a little dark and inconvenient underground room, usually devoted to the modellers in clay, who are thus greatly hampered and annoyed in their work. It is impossible at any time to get a sufficient light in this place to work with effect, but if the room was the best or only one available there would be no legitimate cause for complaint. Two of the galleries of the Academy have been vacant all winter, except when occupied by picture dealers. It would seem that they might with more propriety be devoted to the use of the students, who would thus have ample room and plenty of light for their work. The Antique gallery is also too dark and too crowded, but a better place could not probably be provided in the present building.

A large number of students have been engaged in copying pictures, but beyond giving the necessary permits, the authorities of the Academy have done scarcely anything for their benefit. Many of the pictures best adapted for studies are so badly hung that it is almost impossible for the students to work with any effect. A large majority of the pictures, too, are only interesting or valuable as curiosities, and are absolutely worthless as studies. The directors of the Academy scarcely ever make any purchase of new pictures, and so strong are their prejudices against making any additions to their collection, that when public opinion finally forced them to buy Gastaldi's "Parisina"—one of the finest works ever brought to this city—for about one-tenth of its value, one of their number, after protesting, resigned.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is the oldest institution of the kind in the country, and on the strength of its ancient prestige it is endeavoring to obtain possession of one of the Penn Squares. We think, however, that it ought to show itself deserving of public confidence and regard before it receives any favors from the public. It has succeeded in driving from it all the principal Philadelphia artists, and it certainly has not in other respects kept up with the spirit of the age. We have a sincere interest in the Academy of Fine Arts, and make these remarks in no censorious spirit. The engagement of Professor Schussele was an eminently proper thing, but this move will have to be followed up by others in the same line. We hope sincerely that next season better accommodations will be provided for the students, and the Eastern galleries, if not in use, ought to be given up to them rather than to the traders in pictures.

The Precious Metals.—A report has just been published by Mr. William P. Blake, the Commissioner from California to the Paris Exposition, showing the production and consumption of precious metals from 1853 to 1868. Mr. Blake is a mineralogist and geologist, and appears to have performed his work thoroughly. His estimate of the production of gold and silver for 1853, as derived from information obtained at the Paris Exposition, is as follows:—

The United States	$61,000,000
Australia	60,000,000
Russia and Siberia	15,700,000
Mexico and South America	37,000,000
Europe	8,800,000
Africa	1,000,000
Asia	10,000,000
Total for 1853	$193,500,000

In 1853 the annual supply of gold was $156,000,000. The production of 1867 in gold amounted to $130,080,000; silver, $53,820,000—total, $184,500,000. We learn from the report that the total amount of gold in the United States in 1853 amounted to $236,000,000. It is now reckoned at $450,000,000. Mr. Blake argues from this that the supply of gold, instead of increasing, as commonly supposed, is diminishing. He says:—

"Take, for example, the acknowledged facts of the last twenty years. Four hundred and fifty millions, in 1868, is a larger proportion to the whole bulk of production in 1868 than was $210,000,000 in 1853, and this is the true test of values, and it is a very much larger proportion than was $100,000,000 in 1844. The whole history of prices, independent of the adventitious circumstances of taxes and paper money, shows this. These statements will doubtless surprise that portion of the community who have been fearful that gold would one day become so cheap as to create a financial convulsion."

The Mercantile Marine.—The number of mercantile sailing and steam vessels and the average tonnage of vessels respectively in several countries are shown in the following figures: Russian Empire, in 1865, 2182 and 85; Sweden, in 1865, 3155 and 61; Norway, in 1865, 5497 and 139; Denmark, in 1865, 3079 and 48; Prussia, in 1865, 1443 and 260; Hamburg, in 1866, 509 and 476; Bremen, in 1866, 291 and 760; Holland, in 1865, 2268 and 244; Belgium, in 1865, 112 and 355; France, in 1865, 15,259 and 66; Spain, in 1863, 4550 and 81; Austria, in 1865, 570 and 400; Italy, in 1865, 15,728 and 43; Greece, in 1864, 4525 and 62; Chili, in 1865, 257 and 261; Great Britain, in 1865, 28,787 and 200. The number of seamen at sea in British merchant vessels in the year 1862 was 173,863; in 1863 the number had increased to 184,727, and in 1864 and 1865 the mercantile marine amounted to 195,756 and 197,643 respectively. In 1866 the number was 196,371, out of which 4866 deaths were recorded during the year. Four-fifths of these deaths are accounted for under the eight following heads: Drowned by accident, 1219; drowned by wreck, 1171; cholera, 433; typhus, 352; dysentery, 255; consumption, 163; yellow fever, 146; fall from aloft, 131. Only 25 deaths are returned under scurvy. The annual rate of mortality per cent. was 2·58 in 1866.

Coal and Iron Statistics.—From the *Miners' Journal* "Coal Statistical Register" for 1869 we give the following tabular statement of the whole supply of coal mined in the United States in 1868:—

	Tons.
Anthracite sent to market	13,405,016
Bituminous (including 402,599 imp'd)	2,443,394
Consumed in coal regions	2,200,000
Bituminous mined and consumed not embraced in tables in 1868 (estimated)	10,000,000
Total in the United States in 1868	28,048,410

The amount produced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1867 was 101,500,480 tons.

The production of pig iron in the United States and England from 1860 to 1868 is as follows:—

	England. Tons.	U. States. Tons.
1860	3,826,752	913,774
1861	3 713,390	731,564
1862	3 943,469	787 662
1863	4,510 040	947,691
1864	4,767,951	1,135,497
1865	4,819,254	931,582
1866	4 523 897	1,350,943
1867	4,761,028	1,461,026

The iron production of the world was as follows in 1866:—

Countries.	Pig Iron.	Wrought Iron.
England	4,580,051	3,500,000
France	1,200 320	844,734
Belgium	500,000	400,000
Prussia	800,000	400,000
Austria	312 000	200,000
Sweden	236,676	148,292
Russia	408,000	350,000
Spain	75,000	60,000
Italy	30,000	20 000
Switzerland	15,000	10,000
Zollverein	250,000	200 000
United States	1,175,900	882,000
	9,324,047	7,205,026

The German Universities.—The following are given as the present statistics of the German universities:—

Universities.	No. Students in Attendance.	No. Prof's and other Instructors.	No. Students to each Instructor.
Vienna	3074	191	15 1
Berlin	2997	178	16·83
Prague	1442	93	15·5
Leipsic	1345	122	11
Munich	1217	124	9·8
Bonn	939	102	9·2
Breslau	923	89	10 4
Halle	859	81	10 0
Tubingen	845	73	11·6
Gottingen	824	110	7·5
Heidelberg	780	110	7 09
Dorpat	595	58	10·3
Wurzburg	565	57	9 9
Gratz	554	54	10 3
Konigsberg	448	69	6·5
Munster	444	25	17 7
Greifswald	452	56	7·9
Jena	432	62	9 9
Erlangen	392	46	8 5
Innsbruck	391	50	7 8
Marburg	365	61	6
Giessen	314	59	5·3
Freiburg	307	47	6·4
Berne	262	70	3 7
Rostock	245	36	6 9
Kiel	223	44	5
Zurich	177	68	2 6
Basle	93	51	1·82
Braunsberg	48	8	6
	21 542	2194	9·8

In twenty-three German universities there are:—

Faculties.	No. students in attendance	No. Profess'rs and other instructors.	No. Students to ea. instr.
23 Theological	3,556	203	17·5
21 Law	3 794	247	15·36
11 Medical	3,353	453	7 4
13 Philosophical	4,670	830	5 6
	15,373	1733	8 8

The Lake Superior Copper Region.—The following is an exhibit of the yield of the Lake Superior copper mines from their first development, in 1845, to 1869, and its market value:—

Year.	Tons.	Value	Year.	Tons.	Value.
'45 to '57	18,954	$9,000,477	'63	6500	$4,320,000
'58	4,100	1,886,000	'64	6500	6,110,000
'59	4,200	1,890,000	'65	7000	5,145 000
'60	6,000	2,610,000	'66	7000	4,760,000
'61	7,500	3 387,500	'67	8200	4,140,000
'62	6,300	3,402,000	'68	9983	4,592 180
Total				92,237	$51,293,157

The amount of dividends (in cash) paid by the Lake Superior copper mining companies are as follows:—Central, including dividend of $3·50 a share, payable February 1, 1869, $310,000; Copper Falls, $60,000; Franklin, $220,000; Minnesota, $1,760 000; National, $200,000; Pewabic, $380,000; Pittsburg and Boston, $2,280,000; Quincy, including dividend of $2 a share, payable March 20, 1869, $8.0,000. Total, $6,090,000.

Shipping on the Great Lakes.—According to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the amount of new tonnage which will go into commission on the great lakes this spring is as follows:—

	No.	Tons.
Steamers	5	1300
Propellers	8	5080
Barques	5	3400
Schooners	29	4115
Scows	5	385
Barges, including steam	8	3475
Tugs	13	1100
	69	18,855

The number of vessels of all descriptions which passed out of existence last season was 105, with a measurement of 26,441 tons. Aggregate reduction in the tonnage afloat on the lakes, 7586 tons. The amount of grain-carrying tonnage added this season will be about 11,000 tons. Amount last season, 12,516 tons. Decrease, 1516 tons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT street.

At a special meeting of the REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, called March 25, 1869, to take action in relation to the death of our late member, A. M. WALKINSHAW, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased God suddenly to remove from among us our friend ALEXANDER M. WALKINSHAW, one of the Secretaries of this Committee, therefore

Resolved, That we mourn the loss thus sustained by this committee, by the Republican party, and by the whole community.

Resolved, That his eminent ability, his unfaltering integrity, and his unselfish devotion to the good of his country, won for him an honorable name and the highest esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That during our intimate acquaintance with him as one of the secretaries of this committee for the past year, we have had constant occasion to admire and love him for the unvarying urbanity of his deportment, the evenness of his temper, the kindness of his disposition, and his readiness at all times to sacrifice his own comfort for the convenience and interests of his friends.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That this Committee attend the funeral in a body. WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. 1t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. B. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.

F 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

JAMES E. MURDOCH'S "EVENING WITH THE POETS," HORTICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869. Secured Seats, Fifty Cents, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

Tickets issued for Monday, March 8, will secure seats on this occasion. 3 25 4t*

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, 1st to 15th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.

The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel. designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs.

All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. 3 23 7t

A prize offered for the best original picture.

Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th.

THE FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WILL CLOSE ON FRIDAY, THE 26th. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. to-day. Friday, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. 3 25 2t

THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 22, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon during the week. 3 22 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869.

CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 3 23 6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

3 20 15 F. B. JACKSON, Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 513 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

3 24 wim§] FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 23 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27wf3m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JENKINS, HOLLOWAY & LOWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tathfs

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27wfm9

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is purely almost immaculate. 3 3 mwf

A SING-SONG SPRING SONG.

Come, friends, let us sing
Of the clothes we offer for opening spring.

Strong and cheap, strong and cheap;
That is the sort of clothes we keep.

Cheap and strong, cheap and strong,
Are the clothes of which we sing our song.

Certain to fit; just the thing
That the public want for the present spring.

Handsome and gay, stout and fine,
For the spring of Eighteen Sixty-nine.

Elegant goods, novel styles,
In splendid array of magnificent piles.

Only a ten dollar greenback note
For a beautiful, light spring overcoat.

Cheaper than ever can be expressed,
The most desirable sort of a vest.

Look at the things, if you please, and now, sirs,
Saw you ever such wonderful trowsers?

Coats and trowsers and vests and all,
Cheap for cash at the GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.

GRAND CONCERT.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869, in which the following eminent and popular artists will appear:—

MADAME SOPHIE MOZART, of New York.
MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York.
MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS.
MR. WILLIAM HARTMAN, Leader of the Young Mennerchor Society.
MR. RUDOLPH HENNIG, The celebrated Violoncellist, and
MR. THOS AS A'BECKET, Jr., Accompanyist.

THE WHOLE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS.

The programme will be well varied and highly interesting in character, including favorite operatic gems, and other popular and acceptable selections.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street. 3 20 mtuth

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t4p

WE OFFER THE
$4,500,000
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Co.

These bonds are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being Free from United States Taxes, and a First Mortgage on the Road, and the immensely valuable lands, (1,632,000 acres) belonging to the Company.

All information given at the office of

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of Marketable Securities, Gold, &c.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
3 20 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS
Would do well to exchange them
FOR THE
NEW SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.

For full particulars, pamphlets, etc., apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 19 6t4p

HOME INVESTMENTS.
READING RAILROAD SIXES,
Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.

DREXEL & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
3 19 lmwsptf PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent. payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

MR. MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, to commence on next Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, promises to be most enjoyable. Meyerbeer's grand opera of *Il Prophete*, which many of our opera-goers have never heard, will be produced in handsome style, with Madame La Grange in the role of "Fides." This will be Madame La Grange's last appearance in this city, as she will sail for Europe in a few weeks.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will be the great attraction of the season, however, and her admirers will be pleased to see her in the leading roles of *Faust*, *Crispino e la Comare*, *Don Giovanni*, and *Fra Diavolo*.

Mr. Maretzek's season will consist of nine nights and two matinees. The subscription price for the nine nights will be $12.

AT THE CHESNUT the very entertaining burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *Caste* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mrs. T. A. Creese. Also the Irish drama of *Handy Andy*, in which Mr. Craig will appear for the first time as "Handy Andy." Mrs. Creese is a very pleasing actress, and we hope that her efforts for the entertainment of the public will be remembered in an adequate manner on this occasion.

To-morrow evening Mr. Sam. Hemple will have a benefit.

On Monday next the new comedy of *Women Rule* will be produced.

Mr. Adam Everly's benefit will take place on Saturday, April 3. The dramas of *Strathmore* and *Helping Hands* will be performed. Mr. Everly is a valuable member of the Arch street company, and he has made hosts of friends since he has been there. We hope that his benefit will be a brilliant success. The sale of tickets for Mr. Everly's benefit will commence to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Foul Play* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow. On Monday Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jennie Willmore, and Miss Lizzie Willmore will appear in Burnard's burlesque of *Ixion*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese will conclude their engagement to morrow evening. A matinee to-morrow. The troupe will open in Wilmington on Monday. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Madison Corey will commence an engagement.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform selections from Beethoven's works at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening next, under the direction of Thomas E. Harkins, Esq. The following artists will appear:—Madame Mozart, Miss McCaffrey, George Simpson, T. E. Harkins, William Hartman, Rudolph Hennig, and T. A'Becket. A fine programme will be presented, and a very enjoyable entertainment may be expected.

Theatrical Receipts of the New York City Theatres for the Month of February:—

Niblo's, the Lydia Thompson Troupe in the "Forty Thieves"	$54,488 75
Booth's—"Romeo and Juliet"	43,751 00
Tammany—"Varieties"	31,297 00
Wood's—"Field of the Cloth of Gold," and Ballet	26,770 50
Olympic—"Humpty Dumpty"	25,010 00
Wallack's—"Much Ado About Nothing"	24,409 50
Theatre Comique—"Varieties"	12,670 00
Brougham's—"Dramatic Review"	11,295 00
Broadway—"Melodrama"	9,705 25
Waverley—"Lucretia Borgia"	6,328 00
New York Theatre—"Tragedy"	2,180 00

The above returns show that Niblo's Garden, with the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe in the "Forty Thieves," is nearly $11,000 in advance of Booth's or any place of amusement in New York, for the month of February.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE TRYING SEASON.—The searching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy fogs, and occasional warm and moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the winter bravely, break down in the first month of spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is evolvable poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like a good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it in preference to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacopœia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all based upon cheap alcohol, which is surcharged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poisonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed are of rare efficacy. Hence it has the confidence of physicians, and finds its way into hospitals where no other proprietary medicine is sanctioned.

A course of the BITTERS is especially recommended to persons of delicate habit, of both sexes, at this season. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South, quinine has been almost universally discarded as a cholagogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders adopted in its stead. A double gain is realized by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable to the palate, and their curative effect is much more permanent.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, but every day, the public will be shown through the immense and well-selected stock of

SPRING CLOTHING at CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S,

by polite and gentlemanly salesmen, who give every attention to gentlemen, whether they wish to purchase or to examine and compare our stock with others in the city.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THERE IS NO longer any occasion, or anything to be gained, by delay in purchasing your spring clothing. The largest and best stock of goods the city is to see this year is already opened, and men of all tastes can be suited. And, in the matter of money, you can dress at less expense this spring than for many seasons past, and at Oak Hall, at least, you will find prices that will come easily within the compass of your means, limited as they may be.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—Use Speer's Standard Wine Bitters who wish for a really good and pure tonic, which will give Health, Beauty, and invigorate their systems, when either diseased or enfeebled by excessive toil, either mental or physical. Try these Bitters, and our word for it you will find them all that can be desired. Sold by Druggists.

SPRING SALE OF FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed,
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices cheap, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store.
ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

TAILORING AN ART.—William R. Taylor, No. 121 S Fourth street, has an opening every day of the most elegant Spring Goods, imported expressly for his own trade. Mr. Taylor is one of the most exquisite fashioners in the country. His cutters are perfect artists. A fit at his establishment is guaranteed.

MARRIED.

BENSON—ECKERT.—On Thursday, the 25th instant, by Rev. Albert Barnes R DALE BENSON to MARY W., daughter of the late George Eckert, Esq.

RIGLER—CALDWELL.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. HENRY RIGLER, JR., to Miss ANNIE E. CALDWELL, both of this city.

VANDYKE—VANDYKE.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Chambers, JAMES M. VANDYKE, M. D., formerly of Juniata county, Pa., to Miss MARY A. VANDYKE, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BRODHEAD.—On the 25th instant, ALICE D. BRODHEAD, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1237 Marshall street, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYSTER.—On the 24th instant, JAMES W. LYSTER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family also the Pennsylvania Camp, No. 13, U. S. A.; Iriquois Lodge, No. 568, I. O. of O. F.; Union Council, No. 2, I. O. of S. and D. of A.; Hamilton Lodge, No. 83, A. P. A.; and Sixteenth District Police Force, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3510 Warren street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at the First Baptist Church, Thirty-sixth and Chesnut streets, at 3 o'clock precisely.

MANNICES.—On the 25th instant, JAMES MANNICES, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, John Mannices, Sidmouth street, below Washington avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, JOSEPH W. SMITH, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., and all other societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hall, Sixth and Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Peace Cemetery.

STEEVER.—On the morning of the 24th instant, HENRY D. STEEVER, in the 67th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4806 Main street, Germantown.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
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JNO. WANAMAKER.

PAIN PAINT.

PAIN PAINT.

I want to show a crazy fool,
And what he said and done,
Who used a razor as the tool
To measure round the sun.

He heat a furnace very hot,
Did then with water fill.
To freeze some ice upon the spot
He worked with all his will.

One day he found his house on fire,
He run for turpentine;
He poured it on, it flamed the higher,
To quench was his design.

This man for children had no lack,
Insane was every son;
And by the way, his daughters act
All crazy, every one.

When burnt they run for turpentine,
With camphor added too;
Mix it with cayenne pepper fine,
And nothing else will do.

If costiveness their bowels bake,
They swallow pills more dry;
Yes, powders too they gladly take,
Of common sense are shy.

When raging fever racks their frame,
Like mad dogs they will run
Away from water into flame,
Big blisters raise for fun.

A dose they drink for pain in head,
A dose they drink for feet,
Nor know they medicate instead
Well parts with sick complete.

If inflammation be the cause,
Add something *hotter* still;
Irritations are the laws
Of fools and their self will.

How mad! how foolish, and how blind,
The reader will declare;
And yet how many folks we find
To this old man are *heir*.

We will *convince* our readers, too,
We don't add *fire* to flame;
Irritation will *not* do,
'Tis *ignorance* and *shame*.

A dose we never, never give,
For quacks give up the ghost,
We teach you better how to live,
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DIARY OF JOHN MANNINGHAM.

The London *Athenæum* has the following review of a curious work recently published in London:—

Every one is aware that this diary has been freely used by Mr. Collier, Mr. Halliwell and other writers on the age of Shakespeare; but much of the matter set down by the young Templar is still fresh to the literary artist. Two or three words will suffice as to the writer. Mr. Collier had noticed that Manningham describes himself as of Kent. Mr. Hunter, who delighted in working out biographical puzzles, pushed his inquiries much further; and Mr. Bruce has followed up Mr. Hunter's course of investigation to a perfect result. We now know as much of Manningham as any one will care to learn. He was well born and well educated; he was a member of the Middle Temple; and he lived for the most part in chambers, in a position extremely favorable to the collection of social gossip. Some of his friends were in high places; his information was direct and personal; and he seems to have been a perfectly honorable and veracious man.

The Diary, though it covers a few months only—in the years 1601-3—is rich in personal matter. Let us begin with the great Queen, about whom we find some new and curious details. The source of these stories was Henry Parry, one of the Queen's chaplains, afterwards Bishop of Worcester. Manningham notes what Parry told him of the Queen's sayings and doings, some of which are full of character and color. Parry was put down to preach at Court on Good Friday. The Queen said she would not go to hear him. On being asked why, she answered, laughingly, "Thou wilt speak against me, I am sure." But when the day came she went to hear him. A call of Serjeants-at-law was made, five from the Inner, and six from the other three Inns—eleven in all. The Queen was pressed to make the number twelve; but she refused, saying merrily that she "feared if there were twelve there would be one false brother among them." This creation of serjeants gave rise to some other jokes. On the report that there would be a call of new sergeants reaching the law courts, one of the old stagers cried—'Call of serjeants! Better have a call of clients." One of the Inner Temple men was called Barker, and on his name being read out Serjeant Harris cried, "It is well to have one barker among so many biters."

Parry told Manningham that the Queen had one day given "a check" to William Barlow, one of her favorite chaplains, the divine who afterwards held the crozier of Rochester and of Lincoln. Barlow had been very warm against Lord Essex, and when that starless favorite rose in rebellion against his Queen, he had actually preached a sermon against the rebel at Paul's Cross. Barlow had done a good thing, and deserved the Queen's thanks. But after the Earl's execution, the Queen remembered that the rebel had been her own close kinsman, that he had been born to her love, and that he had shared the kindness which she never failed to shower on men of the Boleyn blood. All that she had done was rigat and just. But the heart may swell with pain when the head is clear; and though the law had been suffered by her to take its course, the Queen was still a woman; and the sight of any man who had been forward in that domestic drama threw her into wretched moods. For this reason she forbade Barlow to appear in her presence; and when Barlow ventured to disobey, and to protest his loyalty, she put him aside with an impatient gesture. "Oh, sir," she said, "we have heard you are an honest man: you are an honest man." She would not blame her chaplain, neither could she bear him in her sight. Barlow got no promotion in the Church until Elizabeth died.

We have a glimpse of the Queen in one of her social moments, when she paid a visit to Sir Robert Cecil's new house in the Strand, afterwards known as Salisbury House. She was received in royal state, and lavishly entertained. As she passed into the hall, three ladies, in the characters of a Maid, a Wife, and a Widow, recited a piece in commendation of her own estate. Out of compliment to Elizabeth, the maid was allowed to have the best of it. After these ladies came a Turk (our intercourse with Turkey was becoming close and lucrative), who said he had heard of her Majesty, and desired to see her face. The Queen fell in with these humors, and discoursed with the pretended Turk in several languages; on which the turbaned mountebank affected much astonishment, of course. He offered her a rich mantle; and this part of the mummery must have pleased the Queen. Cecil's hall was full of fine armor, which, the diarist says, the Queen admired most of all. In leaving she sprained her foot.

The great event of Manningham's time was the Queen's death; and of this tragic scene we have a nearer and clearer view than any other chronicler has given us. Manningham rode down to Richmond, where the Court was kept, to hear his friend Parry preach, and to learn how the Queen was going on. She was known to be dying, and many persons believed that she was dead. Such things were often kept secret, from motives of policy. Edward the Sixth had been dead three days before the fact was made known. Nay, there were courtiers in Holyrood who swore that Elizabeth had been dead some years, and that Cecil had got an old lady to represent her. Manningham rode down to see, and after sermon he went to dine with his friend Parry in the Privy Chamber. Watson, Bishop of Chichester, and the Deans of Windsor and Canterbury, were of his company, and from these divines the Templar heard the story of the Queen's last hours on earth. "For this fortnight," he notes, "Her Majesty refused to eat anything, to receive any physic, or admit any rest in the bed." We stand, as it were, in presence of the leonine Queen: "She hath been in a manner speechless for two days; very pensive and silent; sitting with her eye fixed on one object for hours together; yet she always had her perfect senses and memory." How like an old lioness! Whitgift, the aged Lord Primate, stood by her couch; now trying to cheer her mind with hope, and now to strengthen it by prayer. She would not hear him talk of longer life; but when he spoke of heaven, she pressed his hand in silence. She took great delight, we learn, in prayer, and at the name of Jesus she raised her eyes towards heaven. Parry was anxious to know whether she wished to die, as she had lived, in the faith of her country, and he begged her to satisfy those present by a sign. She instantly raised her hands and eyes. In this true spirit the great ruler passed away. "This morning," says Manningham, "about 3 o'clock, her Majesty departed this life—mildly like a lamb, easily like an apple from a tree; and I doubt not she is amongst the royal saints in heaven."

In this diary we have the famous words used by Queen Elizabeth on her death-bed, in reference to her successor, in a better form, and with a closer warrant than they have yet found. The Queen is supposed to have named the King of Scots. Cecil, at least, declared that she had done so, and the partisans of James made right good use of the dying sovereign's words. But many persons doubted whether she had spoken them at all. At one time she appeared to have fixed her eyes on Arabella Stuart as her successor, and Henri Quatre had actually conceived the project of marrying Arabella—so as to become King of England in her right. He spoke to Sully on the subject, saying he would propose for her hand the moment Elizabeth declared her the legal heiress of her crown. The Queen presented the little girl to a foreign lady as her cousin; patting her on the head and saying, 'This child will one day be mistress here, even as I am now." But she would not bind herself by a public compact, and without that compact Henri would not consent to make the young lady Queen of France. Still, a good many people fancied that Arabella would be named the Queen's heiress; and when the Queen's words, naming James, were published, they were received with shrugs and doubts by many persons, and are even now regarded as the offspring of Cecil's craft, and not of Elizabeth's will. Manningham heard them, and wrote them down at the time, apparently from Parry's lips. "The Queen," he says, "nominated our King for her successor: for being demanded whom she would have succeed, her answer was, there should no rascals sit in her seat. 'Who then?'—'A king,' said she.—'What king?'—'Of Scots,' said she; 'for he hath best right; and in the name of God let him have it.'"

We have no doubt these words were spoken as set down. James was a great fool, and the Queen knew it; yet, fool as he was, his birth had made him heir to her throne; and the wisest course was to take him with all his faults, and deal with him as he might deserve. England made a good bargain in taking James. She got a very bad king, but she also got a very fine kingdom.

"The Queen," says Manningham, "would sometimes speak freely of our king, but could not endure any other to use such language." Very likely: he was her kinsman. The Diary ends before James arrived in London; so that we fail to learn what the Temple diarist thought of "our king," when he came to know him.

Manningham was a barrister, and the talk which he noted down turned very much on lawyers and their doings. Hence we have stories about Sir Thomas More, Sir Edward Coke, Lord Bacon, and many more. We have the story of More in the picture gallery with the friend who owed him money, commending a death's head with the motto *Memento morieris*, which he said was only *Memento Mori caris*—remember to pay More his money. Also the tale of his going to his wife's pew at church and opening the door for her like a servant, saying, "Madame, his lordship has gone" (meaning his place as Chancellor); and then adding, merrily—"Come, wife, now we may go together and talk." Sir Edward Coke appears in a better light in this Diary than usual; some of his sayings are sharp, and almost bright. Only one good thing is recorded of Coke in our books, and that is sometimes thought to have been invented for him by Bacon, who could easily spare such trifles from his boundless store—the saying to a great man, "My lord, if you drop in, then you must dine with me; but if you send me word, then I shall dine with you." Nothing of this high quality is recorded of Coke by Manningham. But this is rather keen—for Coke: "The attorney said he could make a lamentable argument; but it would be said of him as of Cassandra, when he had spoken much he would not be believed." In a case of a disputed right to a patch of land, one of the parties proposed to divide it. "Then it is not his," said Coke; "the child is none of his that would have it divided."

A few sayings by Bacon are here preserved. "When Mr. Dodridge, in his argument of Mr. Darsie's patents, and so of the prerogative in general, began his speech from God's government, 'It is done like a good archer,' quoth Fr. Bacon, 'he shoots a fair compass.'" Here we find another instance of the contention between Bacon and Coke, in their earlier days:—"Bacon said that the general rules of the law were like comets and wandering stars. Mr. Attorney (Coke) said rather they were like the sun; they have light in themselves, and give light to others, whereas the stars are but *corpora opaca*." A third entry may be given, since any true report of what Bacon said is worth preserving:—"Mr. Bacon, in giving evidence in the Lord Morley's case for the forest of Hatfield, said it had always flown a high pitch; *i. e.* hath been always in the hands of great men."

Among the young fellows then keeping terms in the Temple was one of nimble tongue and subtle brain, who was destined to a lurid fame and singular fate. This young man was Thomas Overbury, a wit, a poet, a statesman of the highest class. Manningham knew him well, and had the sense to feel that his words were worth setting down. These sayings of Overbury make a real addition to his biography, for they place the young law student, as it were, on the stage in the very character which men fancy that he developed after his sudden rise to power. There is a scorn, a tension, and a daring in his speeches, which explain how it happened that King James was so much afraid of him. Snigs, one of the lawyers, had a long and crooked nose. Overbury said, "Snig's nose looked down to see how many of his teeth were lost, and could never get up again." Overbury railed at Lord Zouch as a proud, incompetent fellow. "When he came to sit on the bench at Ludlow," said Overbury, "there were, as it was wont, two cushions laid, one for the Chief Justice Leuknour, another for the President; but he took the one, and casting it down said, one was enough for that place." Every word from Overbury's lips is fired with scorn. "Overbury spake much against the Lord Buckhurst as a very corrupt and unhonest person." Again, "He spake bitterly against the Bishop of London." Bancroft was the bishop. Overbury seems to have been a Puritan in religion, a fact which has not hitherto been known; and this fact will explain why he called Bancroft "a very knave." This record of his opinions on church affairs is extremely curious:—"He would not have the bishops to have any temporalities or temporal jurisdiction, but live upon tithes, and nothing but preach. When I was mentioning how dangerous and difficult a thing it would be to restore appropriations, he said, *Fiat justitia et cœlum ruat.*" Elsewhere we find it recorded, on the words of Overbury, that "Ben Jonson the poet now lives upon one Townsend, and scorns the world." Mr. Bruce conjectures that this Townsend was Aurelian Townsend, once a steward in Cecil's house. We know that rare Ben came into humble and discreditable relations with the great minister about this time, and the means of his acquaintance may have been the association with Townsend here noted under date of February 12, 1602, the year after his hot quarrel with Decker and Marston, and the year before his first tragedy was produced at the Globe. It was a dark time for Ben—the darkest time, perhaps, in his life. The following epitaph on a bellows-maker is said to be by Jonson, and if it is, might be included in future editions of his works:—

Here lyes Jo. Potterell, a maker of bellowes,
Maister of his trade, and king of good fellowes;
Yet for all this, att the houre of his death,
He that made bellowes could not make breath.

The two references to Shakespeare are of course known to the public from Mr. Collier's extracts. The first refers to the play of *Twelfth Night*, which seems to have been performed at the feast of the Middle Temple in February, 1601. "At our feast," says the diarist, "we had a play called *Twelfth Night, or What You Will*, much like the *Comedy of Errors*, or *Menechmi* in Plautus, but most like and near to that in Italian called 'Inganni.' A good practice in it to make the steward believe his lady widow was in love with him, by counterfeiting a letter as from his lady, in general terms, telling him what she liked best in him, and prescribing his gesture in smiling, his apparel, etc., and then when he came to practice making him believe they took him to be mad." The second reference to Shakespeare is the story of the poet cutting out the player with a lady. It was a fashion of that time for people who admired a play to send and bid the actor come and sup with them. Shakespeare, it is reported, overbearing Burbage make an appointment to go and sup with a lady, caught up the pass-word, which was "Richard the Third," and went to meet madame some time before Burbage was likely to appear. He pleased the lady, and was warmly welcomed. By and by came Burbage, and sent in word that Richard the Third was at the door. "Tell him," said Shakespeare, "that William the Conqueror was before Richard the Third."

Marston has been already mentioned. A small addition is made to the biography of this poet by Manningham. "John Marston," he writes, "the last Christmas he danced with Alderman Moore's wife's daughter, a Spaniard born, fell into a strong commendation of her wit and beauty. When he had done, she thought to pay him home, and told him she thought he was a poet. 'Tis true,' said he, 'for poets feign and lie, and so did I when I commended your beauty, for you are exceeding foul.'"

Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the great library in Oxford, crosses the stage, and is pleasantly photographed. "Mr. Bodley," we learn, "who has made the famous library at Oxford, was the son of a merchant of London; was sometimes a factor for the State; after married a rich widow in Devonshire or Cornwall, whose husband grew to a great quantity of wealth in a short space, specially by trading for pilchards; now, himself having no children, lives a pleasing private life, somewhile at the city, somewhile at the university. He followed the Earl of Essex till his fall." How Bodley came to marry the rich widow, and so to have money for books, is merrily told. "Coming to the place where the widow was with one who is reported to have been sure of her, as occasion happened the widow was absent. While he was in game, he finding his opportunity, entreated the surmised assured gentleman to hold his cards till he returned. In which time he found the widow in a garden, courted, and obtained his desire; so he played his game while another held his cards."

The anecdotes of Raleigh show a certain spite against that splendid hero, not so much on the part of Manningham as on that of his chief informant, Charles Davers, whom we take to be the Sir Charles Davers (or rather Danvers) who was a follower of Essex, and therefore an enemy of Sir Walter. When the stories are read as reports from the other side, they will do no harm, and are well worth preserving. To wit:—"A lewd fellow coming before Sir W. Rawley to be examined concerning some wreck which he had got into his hands, and being demanded whether he would swear to such articles as they would propound, answered that he would swear to anything they would ask him; and then being admonished he should not be so rash in so serious a matter as concerned his soul so nearly, 'Faith,' said he, 'I had rather trust God with my soul than you with my goods.'"

Here is a trifle worth keeping:—"Sir W. Rawley made this rhyme upon the name of a gallant, one Mr. Noel:—

The word of dental and the letter of fifty,
Makes the gent's name that will never be thrifty.
(*Mr. L.*)

And Noel's answer:—

The foe to the stomach and the word of disgrace,
Shows the gent's name with the bold face. (*Rawleyo Ly.*)"

Some fair specimens of legal wit are noted in the Diary. "It is but a matter of form you stand on," said Hyde. "But it is such a form," answered Tanfield, "as you may chance to break your shins at." A table was set across the Middle Temple Hall for the barristers. One of the witlings said it should be called "St. Albans, because it was on the way to Dunstable"—meaning, we suppose, the benchers' table:—Dunce-table! The wit is not sparkling. One "Booth being indicted of felony for forgery the second time, desired a day to answer till Easter term. 'Oh!' said the attorney, 'you would have a spring; you shall, but in a halter.'" When some one said that Venner, a famous coney-catcher, had a brazen face, Rudyerd replied, "Then the fellow has metal in him." A repartee by John Pym has a finer point. Branstone, one of the Templars, was saying he had sold his bed in Cambridge. "You did well," put in the young student, then in his first year, "for those that keep their beds long seldom grow rich." Here is another good thing from the same:—"A man may do another a good turn though he cannot perform it for himself, as the barber cannot trim himself though he can others."

A couple of unconnected anecdotes are worth extracting from a book which is not within reach of general readers. This anecdote of the Scottish guard in Paris is amusing:—"In the French Court the guard is all of Scotchmen; and to distinguish betwixt a French and a Scot in admitting any to a place of present spectacle, they give the word 'bread and cheese,' which the French cannot pronounce—'bret and sheese.'" And this also:—"The Lord Paget upon a time thinking to have goaded Sir Thomas White (an alderman of London) in a great assembly, asked him what he thought of that cloth, showing him a garment in present. 'Truly, my Lord,' said he, 'it seems to me a very good cloth; but I remember when I was a young beginner I sold your father a far better to make him a gown, when he was Sergeant to the Lord Mayor.'"

Such is the brief diary kept by the young Templar in the last year, of Elizabeth's reign. It makes us long for more. Who knows? Manningham may have kept diaries all his life; and other volumes of his notes may be still extant. Lucky, indeed, would be the man who should find them.

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25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
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$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	38,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 18j

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-holes, Plates, Boilers, Cooking stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfmdm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY
8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN R. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW NOVEL.

The following extract from the new novel by Victor Hugo, now in course of publication, is of interest as a vivid description of a natural scene, and also as new evidence of the power of the great author in painting word-pictures. It will appear from week to week in *Appleton's Journal*:—

THE OUTER LAWS.

The snow storm is one of the unknown quantities of the sea. It is the most obscure of meteors, obscure in every sense of the word; a mixture of fog and tempest, a phenomenon not yet well explained. This uncertainty causes many disasters.

Men try to explain everything by the wind and the current. Now, there is in the air a force which is not wind, and in the water a force which is not current. This force, the same in the air as in the water, is effluvium. The air and the water are two masses of liquid, nearly identical, and changing mutually into each other by condensation and dilation, so much so, that breathing is a species of drinking; the effluvium alone is fluid. The wind and the current are only impulses, the effluvium is a steady stream. The wind is visible in its clouds, the current in its foam; the effluvium is invisible. Yet from time to time it says, there I am, and its way of saying so is a thunder clap.

The snow storm presents a problem analogous to that of the dry fog. If an explanation of the Spaniard's *calima* and the Ethiopian's *quobar* be possible, this explanation will certainly be made by attentive observation of the magnetic effluvinm.

Without the effluvium, a host of facts remain enigmatic. The altered velocity of the wind, changing in a storm from three feet to 220 feet a second, may possibly cause the alteration of the waves, rising from three inches in a calm to 36 feet in a stormy sea; the horizontalness of the blasts, even in a squall, may possibly make us understand how a wave 30 feet high can be 1500 feet long; but why the waves of the Pacific are four times higher near America than near Asia, that is to say, higher at the west than at the east—why it is the contrary in the Alantic—why, under the Equator, it is the middle of the sea which is highest—why these ocean swells change their place—that is what the magnetic effluvium, combined with the rotation of the earth and the attraction of the heavenly bodies, can alone explain.

Does it not require this mysterious complication to understand an oscillation of the wind, going, for instance, by the west, from southeast to southeast, then returning abruptly by the same great round, from northeast to southeast, so as to make, in thirty-six hours, the prodigious circuit of five hundred and sixty degrees, which was the course run over by the snow-storm of March 17, 1867?

The storm-waves of Australia reach eighty feet in height; Australia is near the pole. A tempest in our latitude is due less to the disturbance of the winds than to continuous electric submarine discharges; in 1866, the transatlantic cable was regularly impeded in its workings two hours out of the twenty-four, from noon till 2 P. M., by a sort of intermittent fever. Certain compositions and decompositions of forces cause phenomena, and thrust themselves on the sailors' calculations, under pain of shipwreck. The day when navigation, now a routine, shall become a mathematical science; the day, for instance, when men will try to find out why, in our climate, hot winds sometimes come from the North and cold ones from the South; the day when we shall understand that the diminutions of temperature are proportioned to the depths of the sea; the day when we shall have before our minds the fact that the globe is a great magnet, polarized in space, having two axes, one of rotation, one of effluvium, cutting each other at the centre of the earth, and that the magnetic poles revolve round the geographic; when those who risk their lives shall choose to risk them scientifically; when the unstable medium of navigation shall have been studied; when every captain shall be a meteorologist, every pilot a chemist—then will many catastrophes be avoided. The sea is as much magnetic as watery; an ocean of forces floats, unknown, in the ocean of currents: down stream, we may say. To see in the ocean only a mass of water is not to see it all: the ocean is a coming and going of fluid as much as a flux and reflux of liquid, affected even more by attraction than by hurricanes. Molecular adhesion (shown by capillary attraction, among other phenomena) shares, in the ocean, the grandeur of the ocean's volume; and the waves of effluvium sometimes assist, sometimes oppose, the waves of the air and the water. He who knows not the electric laws knows not the hydraulic, for they interpenetrate. True, no study is more difficult or more doubtful; it borders on imposture, as astronomy borders on astrology. But without it there is no real navigation.

This said, let us pass on.

The snow-storm is one of the most dangerous compounds of the sea. It is above all magn etic. The pole produces it, as it produces the aurora borealis, inspiring the fog of the one and the gleam of the other; the effluvium is perceptible in the snow-flake as well as in the striated flame.

* * * * *

Shapeless, in all sorts of swellings, the fog gathered at once upon every point of the horizon as though invisible mouths were occupied in puffing up the leather-bags of the tempest. The form of the clouds became threatening.

The blue cloud held all the lower part of the sky. There was as much of it now in the west as in the east. It worked up against the gale. These contradictions belong to the law of winds.

The sea, which, a moment before, had scales, now had a skin. Such is this dragon. It was no longer the crocodile; it was the boa. This skin, livid and foul, appeared thick, and wrinkled itself heavily. At the surface, bubbles of spume, isolated and resembling pustules, rounded themselves, then burst. The scum was like leprosy.

* * * * * *

The sombre chastisement of the waters, eternally tormented, was about to begin. A lamenting voice went up out of all this waste. Preparatives, doleful and confused, were being made in immensity. The doctor studied what was under his eye, and lost not one of its details. Otherwise, there was nothing of contemplation in his look. One does not contemplate hell.

A vast commotion, still half latent, though plain enough in the troubled distance, accentuated and aggravated more and more the wind, the mists, the surgings. Nothing is so logical as the ocean, nothing more absurd. This incongruity with itself is inherent in its sovereignty, and is one of the elements of its amplitude. The wave is, without ceasing, for and against. It coils itself up, only to uncoil itself. One of its swashes attacks, another delivers. No sight like that of the billows. How paint those alternated and scarcely actual hollows and reliefs, those valleys, those hammocks, those heavings of the breast, those rough outlines? How express the thickets of foam, made up of mountain and of dream? The indescribable is there, everywhere, in the racking to pieces, in the frowning, in the restlessness, in the perpetual contradiction, in the lights and shadows, in the cradling of the clouds, in the vaulted keystones forever displaced, in the disintegration without gap and without fracture, and in the funereal din that is made by all this frenzy.

The wind came out due north. It was so favorable in its strength, and so fair for getting away from England, that the master of the Matutina decided to crowd her with canvas. The ork broke away in the foam as at a gallop, all sails spread, wind astern, bounding from wave to wave with rage and glee. The fugitives, enraptured, laughed.

England became obliterated; the fugitives had no longer anything about them but the sea.

All at once that night was terrible.

There was no more distance or space. The sky was turned into blackness, and shut itself down upon the vessel. Slowly the fall of snow began. Some flakes appeared. One might have thought them souls. Nothing was longer visible on this race-course of the wind. One felt oneself delivered over. Everything possible is therein—deception.

It is by this cavernous obscurity that the polar whirlwind of snow makes its *début* in our clime.

A vast turbid cloud, like the underbody of a hydra, weighed upon the ocean, and in places this livid belly adhered to the waves. Where it adhered, there was the resemblance of pockets full of holes, exhaling vapor, and filling themselves with water. These suctions threw up, here and there upon the waves, cones of spume.

The boreal hurricane threw itself upon the ork; the ork flung up its heels therein. The gust and the vessel came together, as though to insult each other.

In the first infuriate onset, not a sail was brailed up, not a jib was lowered, not a reef was taken in—so frenzied was the onward rush. The mast creaked and bent backwards as though affrighted.

Cyclones, in our northern hemisphere, work from right and left, like the hands of a watch, with a whirling movement that equals sometimes 60 miles an hour. Though she was entirely at the mercy of this fierce rotatory assault, the ork behaved as though under control, with no other precaution than that of keeping itself upright, and of presenting her head to the first blaze, while receiving another on her side, and avoiding another astern. This *quasi* prudence would have served no purpose, in the event of the wind veering suddenly from one quarter to the opposite.

A hollow sound inflated an inaccessible region.

The bellowing of the abyss—nothing is comparable to this. It is the immense bestial voice of the world. What we call matter—that unfathomable organism, that amalgamation of immeasurable energies wherein one sometimes recognizes an imperceptible amount of horrifying intention, that Cosmos blind and nocturnal, that Pan incomprehensible—has a cry, a cry strange, prolonged, obstinate, continued, which is less than the word and more than thunder. This cry, it is the tempest. Other voices—songs, melodies, clamor, words—issue from nests, from hatchings, from pairings, from marriages, from dwelling-places; this one, the whirlwind, issues from the Nothing which is All. Other voices express the soul of the universe; this one tells of its monster. It is a shapeless howling. It is the inarticulate spoken by the indefinite. Fact, pathetic and full of terror! These noises carry on dialogues above and beyond man. They rise up, are lowered, fluctuate, induce waves of sound, give rise to all sorts of indignant surprises in the mind, now burst forth close to our ears with the importuning of a flourish on trumpets, now have the husky hoarseness of the far-off disordered hurly-burly that resembles a language, and that is a language in truth; it is the effort that the world itself makes at speaking; it is the stammering of prodigy. In this wailing confusedly manifests itself all that an enormous sinister palpitation endures, undergoes, suffers, accepts, and rejects; most frequently, this wailing reasons falsely; seems to be an access of chronic malady, is rather a wide-spread epilepsy than a force employed; one imagines oneself assisting at a fall from an epileptic fit into the infinite. At intervals, one has glimpses of the re-establishment of the normal order of things, one knows not what feeble attempt of chaos to reassert its sway over creation. At intervals it is a complaint; space laments and justifies itself, somewhat as though the cause of the world were being pleaded. One fancies that the universe is a lawsuit. One listens, one tries to seize the reasons assigned, the tremendous for and against. Such groaning of the shades has the tenacity of a syllogism.

—Thieves in Norfolk, Va., recently carried off an iron safe and two large steam engines.

—A lady died lately in Worcester county whose sole heirs consisted of forty cousins.

—The census canvassers once reported exactly 450 males and 450 females in Unity, N. H.

—One Maine city has an uncommonly sensible Mayor; his inaugural address took but thirty seconds to read.

—Berkshire has had one hundred days of first-rate sleighing, while Boston has had but fifty hours of the genuine article.

—It is reported from Germany that the gambling establishments are taking measures to prevent the publication of intelligence of the suicides committed by despairing losers.

—An Englishman relates that he recently dined in Nevada with an editor, who inquired after the health of Tennyson and Carlyle, remarking that "Them men kin sling ink, they kin."

—A paper published at Ottumwa, Iowa, states as a "curious fact" that the insurance companies have never paid the insurance on J. Wilkes Booth's life, and, although his mother is yet living, she has never made any application for the money.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9.45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1.45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5.00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8.45 A. M., 2.45 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.10 A. M., 2.10, 5.25, and 8.20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 4.55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 3.10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.20 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1068, FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6.30 and 6 A. M., and 2.00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4.30, and 6.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M. 2.30, 3.30, and 8 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M. 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. and 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9.45 A. M., 1.20, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3.25.
At 11.30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9.45 A. M., 1.20, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9.45 A. M., 2, 6.30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9.45 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9.45 A. M. 6.30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7.20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwanawille Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at TWENTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10.30 A. M., 1.40, and 9.00	P. M.
Fast Line	11.50 A. M.
Erie Express	11.50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10.45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12.00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3.10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8.30 A. M., 3.40 and 7.10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Fast Line	10.00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	4.20 P. M.
Day Express	4.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 3.20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9.15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8.15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7.10, 8, 9.40, 11.40 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9.15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7.30 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8.05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8.05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6.10, 7¾, 8.20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 3 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10.45 P. M.
"	Williamsport	8.15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9.50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11.50 A. M.
"	Williamsport	8.50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10.40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9.00 A. M.
"	Williamsport	6.30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10.55 A. M.
"	Williamsport	12.55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10.00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6.25 P. M.
"	Williamsport	7.50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4.20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 6.15 and 11.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.50 P. M., and 6.35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8.00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7.55 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

4 10 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6.35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 12.45 and 6.15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.10 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 A. M., and 1.50 and 10.19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3.50 and 5.55 A. M., and 10.50 P. M., passing Reading at 5.44 and 7.31 A. M., and 12.50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12.20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45 and 11.30 A. M., and 6.4. P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M., and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M. and 6.25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52.50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4.25 A. M., 12.30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M., 1.30, 4.15, and 7.00 P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7.00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way Mail, 9.35 A. M., Express, 2.25 P. M., Express, 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 838 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 3.15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 3.15, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 3

AUCTION SALES.

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning, March 31, on Four Months' Credit.

By Order of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD New York.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF LACE GOODS, IRISH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.

Particulars hereafter. 3 26 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains. Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 3 23

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning, March 29 commencing at 10 o'clock. Also, a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sales Mondays and Thursdays. [3 25 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1119 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 72

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal.	50 and 52	
For Pallard's do.	"		Metallic primed.
For Henry's do.	"		
For Remington's do.	"	44	
For Warner's do.	"		
For Sharp's do.	"	52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	"	69 and 71	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, round	"	69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	"	69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"		
Burnside's car

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SMITH TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Mystery.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels sitting in his office, held an inquest upon the body of Joseph W. Swith, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances on Wednesday evening last, in a hall at the corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue. District Attorney Sheppard and his assistant, Mr. Hagert, were present. The following testimony was elicited:—

George W. Megarge testified—I reside No. 606 Moyer street; about 7½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, with my wife and John Seneider, I was crossing Sixth street and Girard avenue; we looked up and noticed that there was no light in Girard Hall; Mrs. Jones and Dr. Jennings came along at the time, and all of us was surprised that there was no light in the Hall, we thought it better to go up and see what was the matter; we all went up; Mrs. Jones opened the door of the little anteroom; as we entered we saw Smith's trunk lying open and his things scattered around the floor; immediately inside the door there was a board torn up; I said I thought something was wrong, and we had better get a light; Mrs. Jones and Peter Gersner went for a light; the gas in the entry was first lighted; Mr. Hamilton brought up a candle, and we walked through the ante-room into the large room; Hamilton entered first, and after him Mrs. Jones, who exclaimed "There he lies in a fit;" I approached and raised up a red counterpane which covered a body; the counterpane was all over the body and tucked under it on the outside, completely covering it excepting one hand which stuck out; the body was lying on a chest or box in the northwest corner of the room, right under the window in the northern wall of the building; I think he was lying on a portion of the counterpane; I did not notice whether or not there were blinds on the window; Smith was lying on his left side, his head being over the end of the chest, on the end towards Sixth street; his face was turned towards me, outwards from the wall; his hands were lying down upon the chest, with the left hand extending further out than the right; a pistol was lying on the chest, between the hands; I did not notice whether his hands were opened or closed, it was the back of the left hand which I first saw thrust from under the coverlid; the hands were a foot or 9 inches apart, and tied by a cord around each wrist; I did not see his feet; there was a spot of blood on the right side of his head, just behind the temple; the hair on that portion of the head was matted with blood; I saw that he was gagged by a handkerchief, or something which looked like one; I replaced the counterpane without disturbing anything, and went for an officer; I could not at first find an officer, and returned to the building, when an officer entered right behind me; a society meeting was to be held in the hall at 7½ o'clock that evening, and this fact made us wonder that the place was not lit up; when I returned with an officer, there was a large crowd of persons in the room; the officer remained in charge of the room while I, with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bowman, came down and reported the matter at the detective office; we went up again with the detectives but they would not let us enter the room again; I have known Smith about six months; I never knew him to have an enemy; am not familiar with the smell of chloroform.

Mrs. Charity Jones testified—I reside at No. 920 Lawrence street; Joseph Smith boarded with me; he came to his dinner on Wednesday at about quarter to 12 o'clock; he was in his usual cheerful mood; he left the house again about quarter before 2 o'clock; when he asked me how soon tea would be ready, I said at 5 o'clock, if he wished; he had engaged to meet me in the hall, of which he was janitor, early in the evening, to go to another meeting; he said he had a liberty cap to make which must be finished by Thursday evening; it was his business to make such things and keep them to hire; at six o'clock, when I found he did not come to tea, I felt worried, and determined to go up to the hall, thinking he might have taken one of the fits to which he was subject; he had his last fit about four months ago; I left home about half past seven to go to the hall; when I came to the hall I saw Mr. Megarge, Dr. Jennings, and others; they asked me what was the matter, knowing that Smith lived with me; I said I did not know, but I feared he had had a fit; those who were there, and myself, went up stairs, without a light; I opened the door of his room; I do not think there was any latch on the door; we could see that the room was in a confused state; the window is a large one, with no curtains, and the shutters open; Dr. Jennings, in stepping towards Smith's bed to see if he was there, stepped into the hole where a board of the floor had been torn up; I then said I would go to the drug store for a light; George Hamilton came from the store and lit the gas in the entry, at the head of the stairs; he then entered Smith's bed-room with a lighted candle; the door between the bed-room was closed, but not fastened; I pushed open the door and Hamilton and Megarge walked in ahead; a chest laid in the left hand of the door upon entering; it belonged to the Knights of Pythias; I found Smith lying on the chest wrapped in a quilt; I could see nothing of him but his left hand; Megarge pulled the cover from his head; it seemed as if it had been pushed under the body; I saw a handkerchief or cloth over his mouth and a thin red silk scarf around his neck, which I at first took for blood; the scarf was drawn tightly around his neck; it was thin and looked like a ridge of blood; the candle which Mr. Hamilton had was the only light in the room; I have since seen the handkerchief which was over his mouth; one corner was cut from it; I could not recognize it as his and could not say it was not his; his hands were tied at the wrists, but not very tightly; he was lying on his left side, with his head hanging over the end of the chest, and his face turned outward from the wall; the carpet on the floor of the small room was ripped up from the floor, and a board taken up; a large leather trunk was standing open; the tray was taken out of it, and the clothes taken from it and scattered about the room; one chair in the small room was upset; the trunk stood near the door which opened into the hall; his overcoat laid on a settee in the entry, outside the small room, looking as if it had been thrown down carelessly; the blind shutters on the window next to the chest on which he lay were closed; nobody called to see Smith at my house during the day; he usually came to his breakfast about seven o'clock, to his dinner about twelve, and to his supper about 6; he was temperate; he was just, but careful of his money; he told me that when he received some money which he had lent to a friend he intended to invest it with some more he had; I do not know who the friend was, or if he had any security for the loan; he expected it to be paid him by the 1st of April; three or four months ago he told me that he had kept money in a box at the hall, but that it was not there at that time; he never told me in what part of the hall he had kept the money; I told him I knew a friend who would like to get a few hundred dollars, for which he would pay good interest; Smith said if he had known it before he could have let him have it; he said he was making more money this winter than he had ever done before; he paid me $4·50 per week, and generally paid in small notes; he was treasurer of the Washington Circle, No. 10, which meets at Seventh and Girard avenue; on Wednesday he said that there was about twenty dollars in his hands belonging to the society; I heard him say about one year ago that he had dreamed he was being murdered in the hall; I said perhaps he would be some time; "As like as not I may," he answered; he generally carried a pistol when out at night during the winter; he carried it in the inside of his overcoat pocket. (The pistol which was found near the body was here shown to witness, who stated that it was not the one Smith used to carry.) He carried the pistol as a precaution in entering the hall after dark, when it was lit up; he never spoke of having been attacked or fired at; I cannot say that I ever heard of his having been attacked in any way before yesterday, when I heard a neighbor say that he had heard Smith had been fired at a short time ago; I cannot now say who the neighbor was; I heard nothing more on that subject. (The watch of the deceased was shown to witness and recognized.) He has not carried the watch for two or three weeks past on account of the chain having been broken; he has lived with me five years; he has not kept any of his clothes at my house for some time, as he found it inconvenient; he told me that he always slept with his pistol under his head; (witness never saw the tin box found open in the hall before seeing it there on the evening of the murder.)

The testimony of Dr. Robert Jennings, residing at No. 203 Richmond street, nearly corroborated the statements of the first two witnesses.

John Gunn testified—My place of business is at No. 509 Girard avenue; about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Joseph Smith came into my store to borrow a book which my brother was reading; he waited some time for the book, when he and I went up to the Girard Hall; I remained there about one hour, when I went to my store again; I then returned to the hall, where I remained until 12 o'clock; when we first came to the hall there was a gentlemen waiting for Smith, who hired a velvet suit from him, paying fifty cents for it; he gave Smith a card, on which was "James Seddons, water inspector;" when I left the first time there was a man in the entry of the hall, who said he was looking for rooms to hire; he was told there were none to hire, when he went out of the building; about half past eight o'clock I heard of the murder at my store, from which place I had been absent for some time; deceased told me about a year ago that a quantity of pepper and lamp-black had been thrown in his face as he was coming down the stairs of the hall; I never knew him to be attacked in any other way, or have a difficulty with any one; while I was in his room on Thursday morning he asked me if I thought a rat or mouse could move a loose brick; I said I thought not, when he replied, "All right then;" we had been looking at a patent rat-trap, which I supposed prompted the question; he never spoke to me of his money matters; the room in which he slept is generally in a disordered condition: There was a colored counterpane on his bed when I was there.

He has frequently shown me a long-barrelled six shooter which he kept under his pillow; the carpet covered the whole floor of the room, and was not in any way disarranged on Wednesday morning.

George Hamilton testified—I am employed in a drug store below Girard Hall; Smith came into the store about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning for some hartshorne; about 4 P. M. on Wednesday I heard a pistol shot, and about three seconds afterwards I heard something fall; the sound seemed to come from the end of the hall over the store; I have heard deceased say, "I expect some one will be in here some time to kill me;" he said he had found a man on the top of the organ in the hall; there are frequently pretty rough characters coming there in the afternoon for dresses for balls; one night about three years ago he was attacked on the stairs of the hall; lampblack was thrown in his face and he was knocked down; a man came in the store about an hour after I heard the shot fired and asked for Smith; he then went up stairs and afterwards came down with a bundle; he told me if I saw Smith to tell him he had taken the bundle; he gave me his name, but I do not remember it.

Daniel M. Wolfe testified—I reside at No. 610 Girard avenue; I saw Smith about half-past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; he entered my store and asked me to change a five dollar note for him; I gave him three one dollar bills and one two dollar bill in change; he said there were two men up stairs, but did not say what they were doing there; he was in his shirt sleeves, and had on a white shirt, not a striped one; he had a vest on, and a cap on his head; a man named Schillenberg was in my store at the time; I did not hear the shot; Schillenberg was in my store for about half an hour after Smith was there; Smith told me about Christmas that he gave his money to some society where it was safely kept; I heard of the murder about half-past seven in the evening; Smith told me about six or seven months ago that some rowdies had entered the hall and broken open a tin box which they took from a closet; they did not find anything in the box.

John McAvoy testified—I am a gasfitter; I saw Smith about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning; I had no conversation with him; this was in Poplar street, below Sixth; Smith was going towards the hall; I heard of Mr. Smith's murder between 7 and 8 o'clock.

The inquest is still in progress as we go to press.

HOLY WEEK.

Maundy Thursday—Good Friday—Holy Saturday.

As the final seven days of the season of Lent are nearing their close—to day and to-morrow being the only two of them remaining—in addition to what we have already published concerning the history and the observance of the season, we append some account of Maundy Thursday," yesterday; "Good Friday," to-day; and "Holy Saturday," to-morrow.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

The day before Good Friday, which is properly styled Good Thursday, is generally known as Maundy Thursday, from the distribution of food in baskets, or "maunds." It is likewise in England sometimes designated "Shere Thursday," from a former custom of the priesthood of shearing their hair on that day.

The clergy of England, prior to the Reformation, were zealous observers of the ceremonies peculiar to this day and in the "Holy" City of Rome they are still kept up with all the circumstance attending them in the olden time.

In the latter place the blessing of the oils, one of the principal ceremonies, takes place during the performance of the mass at St. Peter's, the Pope, or one of the bishops officiating. Three different kinds of oils are then consecrated. One is the oil of catechumens, used in baptism, in the consecration of churches and altars, in the ordination of priests, and in the coronation of sovereigns of the Catholic faith; another is that used in administering extreme unction to those who are at the point of death; while the third is called the sacred chism, being compounded of oil and the balm of Gilead or of the West Indies, and is used in confirmation, in the consecration of bishops, patens, and chalices, and in the blessing of bells.

Another ceremonial is the silencing of the bells in the Sistine Chapel, just after the singing of the *Gloria in Excelsis* in the performance of the mass. From that moment until the singing of the same canticle on the morning of Holy Saturday, all the bells in Rome are mute, save at the Papal benediction. As a substitute the schools and hotels employ wooden clappers for the customary signals.

A noticeable feature of St. Peter's on this day is the great number of priests sitting in confessionals, and ready to grant absolution to all who come to them. For the purpose of granting absolution for those sins which are beyond the sphere of the ordinary confession, the grand Cardinal Penitentiary likewise sits during the afternoon.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The ceremonies attending the celebration of "Good Friday"—to-day—are still quite as much respected in Protestant as in Catholic countries. In England, on this day, as on Christmas, all business is suspended, and services are held in the Established churches with more than the customary solemnities. Prior to the Reformation it was the custom for two priests to bear around the altar, with doleful chants, a dressed image of the Saviour, mounted on a crucifix. It was then placed tenderly on the ground, and the priests in succession threw themselves beside it, and kissed its hands and feet, with sighs and tears. Then the people, each one bringing a small gift, as grain or eggs, came to worship the representation of the dead Saviour; after which the image was buried, along with the "singing bread," in the glare of torches and the fumes of incense, the grave being subsequently strewed with flowers.

The most prominent of the present popular observances of the day in England is the eating of hot cross-buns. This is supposed to have originated in the superstition which prevailed from the earliest times, that bread baked on Good Friday and kept throughout the ensuing year was a certain cure, when grated in water, for almost any complaint, and particularly for the diarrhœa. These hot cross-buns are hawked about the streets during the livelong day, with the accompanying cry of

"One a penny, buns;
Two a penny, buns:
One a penny, two a penny—
Hot cross-buns!"

The hot cross-bun is unknown on the continent of Europe in connection with Good Friday, but in this country it is frequently encountered on the table, although never hawked about the streets.

At Rome Good Friday is religiously observed in the same solemn manner as Maundy Thursday. The Sistine Chapel has a look of gloomy grandeur, resulting from the desolation of the altars and Papal throne. The cardinals wear purple mourning dresses, the bishops black stockings, while the customary rings are discarded by both. The Pope, who is attired in a red cope, omits his blessing, and, taking off his shoes, approaches a crucifix partially unveiled, giving in the homage of a kiss. After the chanting of the last *Miserere* in the Sistine Chapel, the Holy Father, accompanied by the cardinals and other clergy, proceeds to St. Peter's, in order to venerate the relics of the true cross, the lance, and the *Volto Santo*. But, excepting the silence of the bells, everything without the churches goes on as usual in the way of business and pleasure-seeking.

The services at the Cathedral in this city began at 9 o'clock this morning, and, as at Rome are invested with great solemnity. The celebrants of the mass, attired in black vestments, and without lights or incense, prostrate themselves before the altar, which the acolytes cover with a linen cloth. During the celebration of the mass, no lights are used, as on other occasions, nor is the blessing asked or the Book imprinted with a kiss. After the prayers the bishop puts off his vestment, and taking a veiled cross from the altar, uncovers the top of it, at the epistle corner, singing "*Ecce lignum Crucis*"—"Behold the wood of the cross." He then goes to the right side of the altar, where he uncovers the right arm of the cross, making the same exclamation; and proceeding thence to the middle of the altar, the entire cross is uncovered, and the *Ecce lignum* repeated, as before. The cross is then placed before the altar, where it is adored by bishop, clergymen, and people in turn, each one kneeling thrice upon both knees and kissing the feet of the crucifix. This ceremony is accompanied and followed by alternate chants from the opposite sides of the choir. When the adoration is almost finished the candles on the altar are lighted, and at its conclusion the cross is restored to its place. A procession then passes to the repository, in which was placed the host consecrated on the previous day, which is brought back in the same manner in which it was carried there. Placed again on the altar, the host is fumed with incense, as well as the altar; and, after some other ceremonials, it is elevated so that all the people may behold it. Other ceremonies follow, but of less importance than the foregoing.

HOLY SATURDAY.

To-morrow, "Holy Saturday," closes the Lenten season, and, in some of the services peculiar to it, partakes of the joy and festivity of Easter Sunday. At Rome, and elsewhere in Catholic countries, the altars are again clothed with their ornaments, and again the bells ring out, after a silence of two full days. The kindling and blessing of the "new fire" and paschal candle, at Rome, is attended with much ceremony. At the beginning of the mass, the chief sacristan strikes a fire by means of a flint, with which, having blessed it, he lights a triple candle, to signify the light of Christ and that the faith of the blessed Trinity proceeds from His resurrection from the dead. A quantity of water for baptism is likewise blessed, together with five grains of incense. These last are affixed to the paschal candle, as it is called, representing the body of Christ, the grains of incense being typical of the aromatic spices wherewith His body was embalmed in the sepulchre. The paschal candle is lighted from the new fire, to typify His resurrection; and afterwards all the lamps and candles are lighted, to signify that the resurrection of the flesh of the Church will be followed by that of all the members. It was formerly the custom in Rome to relight all the fires in the city from the new or holy fire, but this ceremony is no longer continued.

At the Cathedral in this city the services of the day begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. The ceremonies just described are observed, and then the litany and the mass are sung. During the singing of the litany, the officials lie prostrate before the altar, and all the others present kneel. At the reading of the Gospel incense is used, to represent the perfumes carried to the sepulchre of Christ by the women; but no lights are carried, as at other times, and the creed is omitted, because the friends and the followers of Christ did not yet believe in His resurrection. The offertory, the kiss of peace, and the antiphon or communion are likewise omitted, because the eucharist was not partaken of at this mass by the faithful, who waited until Easter Sunday.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—We have received the following communication, to which we cheerfully give place:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

On the morning of the 24th of February last, a noted thief, known as "Blacksmith Dan," was arrested by the porter of one of our leading dry goods houses on Market street, while visiting the store in company with another thief, and while there detected in secreting goods about his person. "Dan" was secured and taken to the Central Office, and in the afternoon a hearing was had before Committing Magistrate Kerr, and on the evidence (which embraced the testimony of three leading detectives) "Dan" was bound over to the March term. No bail was offered at the hearing, but the following day "Dan" was on the streets, at liberty to try his hand again. Yesterday, before Judge Peirce, the case was called, but, as usual with "professors," Dan was not in hearing, and no spectator present heard anything more than the simple call of the case. There was no order for forfeiture of bail, and to all appearances the case is at rest. One of our morning papers commented on "Blacksmith Dan" in its court reports, and on the practice of committing officers in dealing with professors, but the community are but slightly influenced by notices of such a character. The outrages on the community demand of the press more than passing notices. Give us editorial column after column, and the citizen will wake up to his responsibility, and the Commonwealth's officers will be made to understand their duty towards "professional thieves and gamblers." There is, it is true, some deference paid to the dignity of the law by the frequent arrests made, all well enough if it did not end there or in a *sub rosa*. There is something rotten in our present system of maintaining the law. Professors in crime can be convicted, but the aggrieved citizen must give his time and money to accomplish it in a majority of cases, yet let a poor hungered wretch be caught stealing bread, and his incarceration is sure. When will crime meet with its deserts? JUSTICE.

Philadelphia, March 26.

THE GOLD MEDAL VELOCIPEDE CHAMPIONSHIP.—That velocipeding has taken a firm, fast hold on public favor was evidenced by the immense attendance at the Philadelphia Velocipede Institute, Twenty-first and Race streets, last evening, to witness the exciting contest for the gold medal championship of Pennsylvania. The contestants entered the arena at 8 o'clock, each of whom acquitted himself with great credit, and several with decided distinction. By the rules of the club under whose auspices the medal was prepared and presented, the winner is required to accept all challenges for six months, and if during that time he maintains his supremacy as a rider, the medal becomes his personal property. All the contests are to take place at the headquarters of the club, a week's notice of the time in two daily papers being required. The following is a list of the competitors, together with the time made in passing twice around the Mammoth Rink arena, a distance of little more than a fourth of a mile:—

	Seconds.		Seconds.
J. C. Hogel	47	W. H. P. Covert	54½
J. Test	50½	T. Corbyn	55½
L. Fabran	51½	R. Peters	56½
J. Buchman	52¼	J. Westervilt	58½

By the unanimous decision of the committee, the champion gold medal was awarded to J. C. Hogel. It was presented by A. M. Spangler, Esq.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.—This evening the Jewish festival of the Passover begins, and will be religiously observed by Israelites, not only in this city but all over the world. To-morrow will be celebrated by them as a double Sabbath—the one as the ordinary weekly, and the other commemorative of the exodus of their ancestors from Egyptian bondage. The festival is of seven days' duration, the first and last being days of Holy Convocation; the intermediate ones being days on which unusual labor may be performed. Among the requirements of this season is the abstaining from all leavened food. To-day is also the Ecclesiastical New Year, there being two recognized by Israelites. The civil or anniversary of creation, first day of Tishro, generally in September; and the other the fourteenth day of Nissan. The Passover is the festival by which all matters of religious import are computed, it being a new era in the nation's existence, and so commanded by God:—"This month shall be unto Zion the beginning of months it shall be the first month of the year."

A BREAK.—About 10 o'clock last evening, a break occurred in the culvert at Second and Chesnut streets, interfering to a great extent with the passenger railway lines crossing the intersection. This morning the cars of the Second and Third streets lines are run over the break by hand, while the Chesnut street cars only run as far as Fourth street, and are then switched off into Walnut street. The track of this road at Second street is sunk some three or four inches, and it is considered unsafe to travel on.

IN MEMORIAM.—The residents of north Second street, above Green, have cleaned the street in front of their residences, and placed the dirt in large piles, six feet apart, with a placard attached, with the following inscriptions:—"The city's disgrace." "The grave of the street contractor." "Tho' gone from sight, to memory dear." "In memoriam." "This lot for sale." "To let on ground rent."

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Two colored men, named James and William Brown, were arrested at Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue yesterday by Sergeant Campbell, on suspicion of larceny. They had in their possession a lot of copper and lead, which is supposed to have been stolen. The accused were held for a further hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

THE CURB-STONE MARKETS.—The leading business men of North Second street are about making another effort to get rid of the curb-stone market nuisance in that neighborhood. We have received several communications on this subject, among others one from Messrs. Curwen Stoddart & Brother, of Nos. 450, 452, and 454, strongly urging the Legislature to do away with them.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Last night William Davis, aged eighteen years, was arrested by Sergeant McGlenn upon the charge of larceny, and was locked up in the Fifth District Station House. During the night he succeeded in making his escape from the cell. He stripped himself of his clothing and crawled through the register into the heater pipe and thence to an adjoining cell, the door of which had been left unlocked.

THE LATE A. M. WALKINSHAW.—In another column will be found the action taken by the Republican City Executive Committee on the death of the late Alexander M. Walkinshaw, who was one of its most prominent and useful members.

THE LOSS.—The loss incurred by the burning of the stable of Mr. James P. Bruner last evening is covered by insurance in the Fire Association. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning the tailor store of Mr. James Maguire, at No. 816 S. Twelfth street, was entered by thieves and robbed of clothing to the value of $200.

DR. JOHN RANDOLPH ROWAND has been appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, office Fifth and Dickerson streets (Southwark), Philadelphia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—Good Friday was observed in this Court by the investigation of vice and its punishment.

Nathaniel Watson, a portly, red-haired thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $15 50. He went to a store and ordered a dozen tin pans for a farm, saying he was authorized by the proprietor of the farm, and directed them to be sent to a certain office.

The gentleman gave them to his boy to deliver them, and he was met in front of the office by the prisoner who told the boy to go back to his master and get change for a twenty dollar note. The boy did as directed, and returned with $15·50, which he handed to the prisoner and received the twenty dollar note. But as he was about turning away the prisoner snatched the money from his hand and ran off.

Mary Dumond, who, without giving a character, was employed as a servant in a lady's house, pleaded guilty to having stolen a silk dress from her mistress, which, however, was recovered from a pawnshop.

James Dix, alias Curly Jim, pleaded guilty to a change of the larceny of clothing, a pistol, and other articles, which he stole from a gentleman's room at No. 521 Chesnut street. He also pleaded guilty to the charge of entering Colonel Sweeney's residence with intent to steal.

Edward Reagan was convicted of an attempt to commit a larceny, the testimony being that on the night of February 25 he was seen to push the top off a fruit stand at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and as two officers walked towards him he walked off. Though they said they were eye-witnesses to this offense, approached within arms' reach, and he only walked away, yet they did not arrest him, but waited until a warrant was taken out by the owner of the stand, who saw nothing of this occurrence, and learned to suspect this man only by the conjectures of others.

John Hopkins, a colored boy, was convicted of the charge of stealing clothing from a gentlemen's yard.

Charles Wilden, a Manayunk German, appeared as the prosecutor of three bright-eyed little boys, none of whom were older than ten years, upon the charge of malicious mischief, the case being returned to Court by Alderman Ramsdale. He testified that he had a wagon, which was but recently repaired, and these children played in it one day, and tore the top of it. He ascertained the cost of the mending, and applied to their parents for the price. He waited for months, and finding he was not to be paid, he instituted this prosecution. The jury at once rendered a verdict of not guilty, and, as one of them said, would have put costs upon the alderman if they had been empowered.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Elverton, from Porto Rico; brigs Lizzie Daniels, from Mayaguez; Maggie, from Arroyo; and schr Lottie, from Sagua. Passed out—Ships Annapolis, for Liverpool; Japan, for San Francisco; barque Gulflod, for Glasgow; brigs King Carl, for Londonderry; Sarah Crowell, for Porto Rico; and schr Clara Smith, for Cardenas. In the Roads—Barque Pembroke, for Matanzas.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....55 | 2 P. M.....58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence, John R. White & Son.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Hyannis, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, M. S. Buckley & Co.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fish, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, Alexandria, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 50 days from Rio Janeiro, in ballast to John Mason & Co
Brig Tangent, Merrill, 9 days from Calais, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Brig Thomas Walter Robinson, 18 days from Nevis via Serena, with sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, 14 days from Sagua with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Egg Harbor.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Tuckerton.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 24—6 P. M.—Brig Caroline Eddy, from Zara for Philadelphia, passed in to day.

Barques Amelia Gehring, for Matanzas; Rachel, for Cardenas; schrs Sophia Wilson, for Matanzas; and W. B. Thomas, for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia, besides a large fleet which has been detained some days by head winds, went to sea from the Breakwater to-day. Wind W. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Mariposa, Leighton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 15th inst.
Brig Isola, Bowdoin, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, at Havana 16th inst., from New Orleans.
Brig Amelia Emma, Carlon, sailed from Matanzas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Charlie and Willie, Thomas, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Provincetown 24th inst.
Schr Thomas Pattison, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, hence, at Cardenas 17th instant.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, hence, at Zara 5th instant.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

MARSHALL.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH MARSHALL, in the 78th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 728 Pine street, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. *

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street

NEW STYLES
IN
NOTTINGHAM
AND
SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
JUST OPENED,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
Window Cornices, in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt.
Window Draperies from latest French Designs.
Fine Window Shades, Etc.
Agents for Bray's Patent Spring Balance Shade Fixture, which requires no Cord.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S.E. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT,
2 18thstafm PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Eastern Pennsylvania District Attorneyship—Aubrey H. Smith Nominated by the President.

Affairs in Europe—Public Meetings in Spain.

Death of Hon. Edward Bates.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President has just sent the following nominations to the Senate:—George S. Sym as Chief Justice of Montana Territory; Aubrey H. Smith, District Attorney for Eastern District Pennsylvania; Thomas Steel, Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburg; Wm. Kapes, Collector of Customs at Alaska.

Army Orders—Reduction of Arsenal Forces.

By direction of the President, the commanding officers of the following named arsenals and of the Military Academy will at once reduce the number of enlisted men of the ordnance departments thereat as designated below, and grant discharges to all men whose services are dispensed with under this order:—Allegheny Arsenal, 50 men; Watervliet Arsenal, 50 men; Washington Arsenal, 60 men; Watertown Arsenal, 50 men; St. Louis Arsenal, 40 men; Frankfort Arsenal, 50 men; Benicia Arsenal, 50 men; Rock Island Arsenal, 100 men; Leavenworth Arsenal, 35 men; Baton Rouge, 25 men; Charleston Arsenal, 25 men; Indianapolis Arsenal, 25 men; Columbus Arsenal, 25 men; Fortress Monroe, 25 men; Augusta Arsenal, 25 men; Vancouver Arsenal, 25 men; Kennebec Arsenal, 20 men; Mount Vernon Arsenal, 15 men; Fort Union, 15 men; West Point Military Academy, 10 men; Pikesrill, 5 men; and Champlain, 5 men.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Fessenden had no hope that the Senate could soon reach a vote on that bill, and said the bill itself was unjust and ought not to pass. He was an anxious for an early adjournment, for which, however, no day could be fixed until the Indian Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

The motion was lost—yeas, 22; nays, 30, and the financial bill came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Kellogg withdrew his pending amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson then modified his amendment

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the Tenure-of-Office Repeal bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and suggested that there be added to the House Repealing bill an additional section requiring the President to return his nominations to Congress within thirty days of their being made.

Mr. Wood—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts retract his position of yesterday?

Mr. Butler—Not the least in the world.

Mr. Wood—Well, sir, you know, and we all know, that a committee of conference is designed as a committee of compromise, by which the rights of the House may be jeopardied and forfeited.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Good Friday Across the Ocean.

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from New York.

LONDON, March 26.—This being Good Friday the Stock Exchange and produce market are closed. The holidays will continue, and there will be no business done until Tuesday next, either here or at Liverpool, with the exception that the London Stock Exchange will be open to-morrow.

Seditious Speeches in Paris.

PARIS, March 26.—Several large public meetings were held here yesterday, and three persons were arrested for making seditious speeches.

FROM BOSTON.

Destructive Fire—Loss $150,000.

BOSTON, March 26.—The loss of Sewall, Day & Co. by the fire in Commercial street last night will reach to $50,000; insured for $20,000. The flax company connected with the above firm lose $100,000; insured for $55,000. The loss of other parties is estimated at $15,000.

Death of Hon. Edward Bates.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Hon. Edward Bates, ex-United States Attorney-General under President Lincoln, died here yesterday afternoon.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.,
(Two doors below Chesnut street).
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

THE PARDEE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, Pa.

This Department of Lafayette College was organized October, 1865, by the munificence of A. PARDEE, Esq., of Hazleton, Pa., who has placed in the hands of the Trustees the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. This has enabled the Board to add to the Faculty of the College eminent instructors in the various departments of Physical Science; and the munificence of the citizens of Easton, and of friends of the College elsewhere, has supplied funds for the buildings and apparatus necessary for thorough courses of Scientific Instruction, including:—

I.

A General Scientific Course of Four Years.

This is the same as the CLASSICAL COURSE in the College, except Ancient Languages, for which Modern Languages and Sciences are substituted. Graduates in this course receive the Degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

II.

Three Technical Courses of Two Years Each.

I. ENGINEERING.—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical. This Course is designed to give Professional Preparation for the location, construction and superintendence of Engineering Works of every description. Graduate receive the Degree of C. E.

II. MINING AND METALLURGY.—This Course offers the means of special preparation for exploring undeveloped mineral resources, and for taking charge of mining or metallurgical works. Graduates receive the Degree of M. E.

III. CHEMISTRY.—This Course includes text-book study, lectures, and laboratory practice, every facility for which is found in the Laboratories of JENKS CHEMICAL HALL. Graduates receive the Degree of B. S.

THE LOCATION

of Lafayette College, in the midst of the great Mining and Manufacturing Region of the Middle States, gives peculiar advantages for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in the above Departments. In addition, therefore, to the Lectures, Recitations, and Laboratory Practice, the Classes are organized into

WORKING SECTIONS,

So that Students may be thoroughly prepared by actual work in the Field, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, etc., for professional employment in the following Departments:—

I. ROAD ENGINEERING.

The Class goes through all the necessary operations (including Field Work and Office Work for the construction of a Railroad from Easton to some selected terminus.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

Mines near Easton are examined, and Written Reports are made, accompanied by Plans, Calculations, and a discussion of the principles involved.

III. MINING GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY.

Actual Work in the Laboratory, Field, Furnaces, and Rolling Mills. Special attention given to the geology and exploitation of Coal and Iron Ores, and to the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.

IV. TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY.

Particular attention is given to the Chemistry of Agriculture, Medicine, Metallurgy, and the Manufacturing processes. Provision is also made for advanced students who may wish make original researches.

TUITION FEES

per session of three months, in the General Scientific Course, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; in the Technical Courses or Working Sections TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For Circulars or further information, address any of the following

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., PRESIDENT and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
TRAILL GREEN, M. D., LL. D., DEAN of the Pardee Scientific Department and Adamson Prof. of General and Applied Chemistry.
JAMES H. COFFIN, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
GEORGE BURROWES, D.D., Professor of Biblical Instruction.
FRANCIS A. MARCH, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology.
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ROBERT B